The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR.

The physicians have announced that the Crown Prince of Germany will have to die from his throat trouble.

The Treasury Department at Washington, on Thursday of last week, issued warrants for the payment of $10,000,000 on account of pensions.

Among these there are 1 million spent for fraudulent and undeserved pension cases, the balance being meritorious.

A dispatch from Tamatar, a seaport town on the east coast of Madagascar, says eleven vessels have been wrecked and 21 lives lost during a violent hurricane which swept over that section recently. No particulars have been received.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada during February, compiled from the records of the New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, reach the enormous aggregate of $11,213, 500, or over $4,000,000 above the average February loss for 13 years. There were 21 fires of over $100,000 loss each,

With the information of the Sugar Trust the monopolists have put up the price of sugar so that those who use it will pay $40,000,000 a year extra for that necessary article. People who have been paying 7 cents for sugar are paying 8 cents for it since the Sugar Trust was formed. Surely Congress cannot take the tariff off sugar too soon to suit the consumers.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is discharging all the miners in their employ who came from the Lehigh after the strike there. Nearly 6,000 men will be thrown out.

No reason is given, but W. B. Estelle, Master Workman pro tem. of Lehigh District, says it is a concerted movement to break up the Lehigh strike and discourage the Knights of Labor District No. 16, of this region from pressing their demand for a 15 per cent. advance.

An *Inter-Ocean* special from Indianapolis says: An important new line of action respecting prohibition has been practically inaugurated with the active support of the movement in all parts of the country, the first step of which, it is likely, will be taken in this city. It grows out of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Kansas case, wherein it is asserted that the people cannot barter away the morals and health of the public, and plainly says that the public traffic in intoxicants is against the public health and life. Correspondence has been had with all prominent workers, and it has been agreed to try and attack the constitutionality of all license laws. Preparations have been completed in New York, New Jersey, and other States to bring the matter immediately to a test. In this county the prohibitionists expect at an early day to file with the county Commissioners a protest against the granting of licenses to applicants for saloon powers. In case the Commissioners decline to grant the petition, a result that is expected, they will appeal and carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the State.

The Democratic majority of the ways and means committee has perfected their proposed internal revenue measure and it was submitted to the full committee. Practically it is Mr. McMillan's bill, and embraces a reduction in the neighborhood of $25,000,000, mainly upon tobacco and fruit brandies. This bill will be incorporated in the tariff bill in recognition of the wishes of the representatives of the tobacco growing States who have insisted that the tariff and internal revenue propositions be considered together. Mr. McMillan gives the following estimates of the reductions proposed by the mills tariff bill: "Woolen goods have been cut down about $12,000,000; on china and glassware the reduction is $1,600,000, on sugar, $11,000,000; on provisions, $950,000; on iron and steel about $1,000,000; on flax, hemp and jute articles, about $1,856,000 on cotton, $277,000. Then we have made additions to the free list of wool, tin plate, flax, hemp, salt and other articles amounting to about $22,250,000. Mr. McMillan says that the reductions are all upon articles necessary to the masses of the people; that no tax on anything in the line of luxury has been cut down, and he added in regard to the bill:

"As it is drafted upon this plan, to put in force these ideas I am unable to see how those who desire a lessening of the people's burdens can consistently oppose it."

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee apparently feel satisfied with the manner in which their bill has been received. Some of them claim to have had assurances from Republican members of support for the bill from that side of the chamber.

PRINCIPLE OF JUST TARIFF REVISON.

The Chicago *Tribune*, a Blaine paper, and the leading and most influential Republican organ in the west, says:

When reductions of the tariff become practicable they should be made with a view not simply to uproot trustism and destroy unjustifiable artificial monopolies, but to preserve all the fair and reasonable protection to which any home industry can be entitled. For example, in advocating the reduction of the duty on steel rails, we have proposed $10 per ton instead of the present rate of $17 per ton as representing our idea of reasonable reduction. The market price of teel rails, at which figures the mill owners have made large and profitable contracts supplying all demands of the rail roads, is now $31.50 per ton. While the price is maintained, or even if it were raised to $38 per ton, a tariff tax of $10 per ton would be amply sufficient to exclude foreign competition, and give our mills control of the home markets, while it would be low enough to let foreign rails come in when an attempt should be made, as last year, through a trust combination to shove the home price up to $40 per ton or more.

This position Depew, Hiscock, Frye and other representatives of the Eastern manufacturing monopolists will not accept. Not satisfied with actual and substantial protection they demand ultra and over protection, and insist that war taxes must be kept up for the sake of excessive monopoly bounties and the prosperity of trust combines. For this reason they are determined to repeal the taxes on whisky and tobacco, the most justifiable and least onerous in our revenue system, and manipulate the fiscal policy of the country for the express purpose of making tariff reform impossible and preventing over protection from being brought down to the level of fair and moderate protection. Determined on preventing any advantage to the West from the present favorable opportunity wisely and safely to reduce tax, they have the demagogy to howl "free trade" at those who favor needed and feasible revenue reform carried out with due regard to the legitimate protection of every American industry. The day has gone by when such tricky misrepresentation and sophistry can win.

A REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

Washington, March 4.—It is quite probable now that the republicans will formulate a tariff bill and introduce it after the ways and means committee bill has been reported to the house. The bill, to be drafted, will aim chiefly to equalize the inequalities in the existing schedule. If it be introduced, a motion will be made at the proper time to strike out of the Mills bill all after the enacting clause and insert the republican bill. A similar plan was adopted in the Forty-seventh congress, which resulted in the tariff law of 1883.

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

Washington, March 2.—Mr, Samuel J. Randall has completed a tariff bill, by himself. The bill reduces the income of the government to the tune of $75,000,000. Details cannot be given, but it is stated on good authority that only about thirty millions will be taken from the import duties. The Randall bill leaves the duty on sugar and wool as at present Internal taxation will be reduced about $45,000,000 by a repeal of a portion of the liquor tax and the tax on the cheaper grades of smoking and chewing tobacco. Mr. Randall will probably move his bill as a substitute for the Mills bill.

Spreckles is the name of the biggest sugar plum the world ever heard of.

An effort is to be made in Brazil for the abolition of slavery in that country.

BELIEVED IN ADVERTISING.

There will be general surprise in the dry goods trade at the announcement that John Wanamaker has purchased the great business of Hood, Bonbright & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the country. The enterprising merchant will unite the new purchase with his wholesale department, and the result must be to make Philadelphia more than ever before the great centre of the dry goods trade.

The career of John Wanamaker is a wonderful illustration of the success that is sure to follow judicious and liberal advertising. He is about 50 years of age and went to Philadelphia as a country boy to take employment in a book store at $1.25 a week. In 1861 he was in the clothing trade in a small way. So great was his belief in advertising that the entire profits of the store in the early years went to advertising. His rise on the commercial ladder has been phenomenally rapid, and he attributes it to the fact that when he had a good thing he did not fail to let the people know of it. There is a striking lesson in this for all business men who aspire to be leaders in the commercial world. It shows that without advertising they are shorn of the wings wherewith they might fly to heights undreamed of.

Individual deposits in the Lewisburg Banks subject to check: Lewisburg National—$357,319.98; Union National—$126 101.79 That money invested in business enterprises would make Lewisburg boom.

CONSTABLES MUST BE PAID FOR INSPECTING SALOONS.

One of the most important cases tried at last week's term of court in Allentown, that of Reuben Semmel against the county of Lehigh. Semmel has for many years been Constable of North White Hall township and sued to recover fees and mileage for making monthly visits to places where liquor is sold, as required by the Brooks high license law. The Constables of the county last fall formed a league, having for its object the securing of compensation for making monthly visits to all places where liquor is sold. In Oct. Semmel brought suit against the county for a fee of $1.50 for each tour of inspection and mileage. Semmel's district is the largest in the county, and for this reason he was selected to test the case. On each tour he covers twenty-five miles, and he claimed that in addition to the fee of $1.50 he was entitled to six cents per mile, or $1.50 more, making his compensation for each month three dollars. Judge Albright told the jury that the fee bill of 1868 entitled Constables to fees for certain duties and since the duties of these officials embraced in the high license law wer entitled to a fee of $1 50 and milege. He directed the jury to render a verdict in Mr. Semmel's favor for twelve dollars in payment for his services for four months. The Commissioners have made a motion for a new trial. Should a new trial be refused it is altogether likely that the Commissioners will appeal the case to the Supreme Court. If the decision of Judge Albright is sustained it will effect every Constable in the State. A final decision favorable to Semmel would cost this county annually about one thousand dollars.

In Northampton county it has been decided that Constables need not make the visits and in Montgomery and Schuylkill the Judges have decided that such tours are compulsory, but in neither case has the question of compensation been raised.

PROSPECTS OF A TIE-UP OF MOST THE ROADS ENTERING CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 3.- Two-thirds of the chairmen of the grievance committees of the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern roads, who were summoned here by wire on Friday afternoon, are in the city, and there was a conference between them and Messrs. Arthur, Sargent Debs and Detwiler. It was informal and simply preparatory to the general conference that opens on Monday.

Mr. Detwiler said to-night: "The fight is going to be a long and bitter one. You have not yet seen even the beginning. It is my firm belief that by Tuesday night or Wednesday morning at the latest every road entering Chicago from the west, northwest and southwest will be tied up. There is not a delegate who has come in thus far who is not in favor of this course. The brotherhood realizes that it is now engaged in a struggle for its very existence. If it has any power, and it has, now is the time to show it. And it intends to."

Individual expressions of opinion from the delegates fully corroborated these views, and Joseph R. Buchanan, the well known Knight of Labor, said: "This will be but a repetition of the strike of 1877."

Among local trades-unionists a strong opinion prevails that a tie up of the Western roads, which would have the effect of largely paralyzing the business of the entire country, would be a fatal error, and would turn the tide of sympathy against the brotherhood.

Over a hundred of the ex-Reading employees were at the Friggs House to-day. The strikers, too, were there in force, and they labored hard to induce the newcomers to go back, but only sixteen consented. They were provided with tickets and left to-night for home.

STOLE A JUDGE S SAWMILL.

HOW A SMOOTH-TONGUED SWINDLER SOLD MACHINERY TO A JUNK DEALER.

Baltimore, March 5. Baltimore has had many cool thieves in its history, but the well-dressed stranger who came to Baltimore and stole Judge William A. Stewart's saw mill exceeded them all. The sawmill was in East Baltimore, and being in litigation was not used. The building was not worth much and the chief value was in the machinery. A handsome, smooth-tongued stranger made a critical survey of the premises and then said to Henry W. Wagner, who does hauling "I am the agent of a New York insurance company and have come here to dispose of the contents of this old shanty. I want the machinery out of the way by this afternoon as I will have to go West at once."

Wagner hired extra drays and extra help and the machinery was removed to a junk shop where it was sold for $700. The handsome stranger pocketed the money and invited Wagner to take dinner with him. They went to a restaurant and after they had eaten a liberal meal the handsome stranger asked to be excused for a moment. He has not been seen since. He did not pay Wagner for hauling the machinery. Judge Stewart presides over the City Court.

Highest cash market prices will be paid for all kinds of hides by Aaron Harter, at Centre Hall station. tf.

PETER HERDIC DEAD.

Peter Herdic died on morning of 2, at the Hotel Glenham New York, of paralysis, after an illness of two weeks. He was one of the most energetic of the men who have been prominent in the development of the resources of Pennsylvania. Beginning life poor and unknown, he speedily came to the front and for a time was recognized as the foremost man in the West Branch Valley. His relations with the famous Susquehanna boom, which made Williamsport the greatest lumbermanufacturing centre in the State, is matter of history. He built the Herdic House Williamsport and was foremost in every movement to increase the prosperity and add to the attractiveness of that city. Minnequa Springs, the Bradford county summer resort, owes its existence to his energy, while the Herdic coach will perpetuate his name in localies where he was personally unknown

Misfortune came to him, as it has to many others, and his later life was characterized by a long-continued struggle to retrieve his losses and get upon his feet agan.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The *Evening Telegraph* of Harrisburg, the central organ of Republicanism in the State, recently addressed a circular to the Republican and Independent editors of Pennsylvania, making this inquiry; "The Hon James G. Blaine having retired from the candidacy for President, who do you think should be the choice of the Republican papers?" This evening the *Telegraph* makes public the result of its inquiry. Fifty-one responses were received, as follows:

For first choice, 11 pronounced for Sherman, 10 for Blaine, 9 for Cameron, 4 for Hawley, 2 each for Lincoln and Gresham and 1 each for Evarts, Allison, Hiscock, Seofield, Depew, and Gov. Beaver; for second choice, Gresham has 3, Allison and Dephew each 2, and Quay, Hawley, Sherman, Beaver, Packer, Cameron, and Lincoln 1 each; for third choice, there are 2 each for Depew and Beaver, and 1 each for Beaver and Cameron. Four of the papers have no choice. For Vice-President Hawley has 3, Gresham and Harrison 2 each, and Wise, Porter, and Goff of West Virginia each 1.

SPRING GOODS.

We would respectfully announce to our many patrons in Centre co. that we have received an immense line of spring and summer goods. We were in the market in time to select a fine stock and have opened up the same for your inspection. We have an unusually large and complete line of suitings for our merchant tailoring department Altogether new styles in cloth will be worn for spring and summer and can be seen at our store. Remember that if you want a fine spring suit. You can get it much cheaper now than when there is a rush. Our line of ready made clothing complete and lower in price than ever. Come and see the new styl es just received at

PHILAD. BRANCH.

DYING OF BLACK MEASLES.

Spodane Falls, W. T., March 4.—Advices from Okonogan show that black measles is creating frightful havoc with the Nez Perces Indians, of Chief Joseph's and Moses' bands, on the Western side of the Colville Reservation. Forty-two are dead from the disease and fourteen more are at the point of death. The medicine men treat the disease with hot steam under a blanket and a dip in the river, a treatment attended with fatal results in nearly every case. The whites in that section have the disease, but it yields to treatment in their cases.

LOST AN ARM.

The Mifflinburg Telegraph says:

On last Friday afternoon a sad accident happened Mr. Wm. Welker at the station, this place, by which he lost his right arm above the elbow He was flagman on the east bound freight, and whilst engaged in this duty at the place named he was struck by the engine, knocked down, the car wheel passing over and crushing his arm at the elbow. Immediately afterward he was taken to the drug store of Dr. Brubaker, where the latter, assisted by Dr. Steans, amputated the arm above the elbow.

EXCURSIONS.

Business men and settlers looking for new locations or investments can reach all principal points in Minnesota and Dakota at a cost of one fare for the round trip, by availing themselves of the excursions announced via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Minitoba Ry. from St. Paul, Minn. Tickets good for 30 days. Very low excursion rates have been made also via this line to Helena and Great Falls, Montana, tickets good for four months. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing C. H. Warren, General Pasenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S L. Warren, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, N. Y. 3g e.o.w.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN GILLILAND,

Col. John Gilliland died at Salt Lick Clearfield county, on Monday, in the 82 year of his age. Mr. Gilliland was long a citizen of Potter township, taught school and was a merchant. He has two brothers living—James Gilliland, of Maryland, aged 85, and Hon. Samuel Gilliland, of Harris aged 75. Mr. Gilliland has lived in Clearfield county many years.

—*Wide cream and black silk lace.—Garmans.*

—*New linens and china.—Garmans.*

—From the Lock Haven *Express*: "John DeLong, who was probably the oldest man in Clinton county, died on Sunday, Feb. 26, in Sugar Valley, aged 96 years. His funeral took place on Tuesday, the remains being taken to Brush Valley for burial."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Hungarians are leaving the Connellsville, Pa., coke regions in great numbers.

The outlay for the new German strategic railways, it is expected, will not exceed $5,000,000.

Mr. Ritsche, now Consul at New York, has been appointed to the new consulate in the Transvaal.

The Pennsylvania Pardon Board has refused to pardon Samuel Johnson, the Delaware county murderer.

The Earl of March (Conservative) will resign his seat in the House of Commons for the Chicester division of Sussex.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the Custom House, Newark, N. J.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending March 1 were $3,533,262; amount marketed, $3,396,111.

The London *Times* says it is no flattery to say that Mr. Chamberlain has greatly increased his political stature by his whole demeanor in America.

Four Councilmen in Elizabeth, N. J., have attracted a great deal of attention by holding a caucus in the graveyard adjoining a Broad street church.

Over 150 of the most prominent farmers, stock raisers and milk sellers of Queens county met at Mineola Friday and denounced the cattle "taggers."

In the District Court in Providence Friday, John Fuller, the "call" fireman charged with setting fire to the lumber piles on Saturday night last, was acquitted.

Mr. Stanhope, British Minister of War, says that deficiencies exist in the defense of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the Thames, which render England's position dangerously insecure.

The House Committee on elections Saturday unanimously decided to report in favor of the claims of Mr. Post, the Republican sitting member from the contested Tenth Illinois district.

Manager Hill of the Union Square theatre gave Miss Margaret Mather, the actress, $4,500 for six years' work. She claims it is not enough and her lawyer will sue for $7,500 instead.

All Paris is talking of the extravagant price which Mr. Vanderbilt pays for his new cook, Joseph Reil. The figure is $10,000 a year. Joseph will sail for New York on the 17th of March.

Frank B. Stearns, in the Supreme Court, New York, recovered a verdict of $163,0.4 against the St. Louis and San Francisco, Railroad Company, in his suit for breach of contract, placing his damage at $300,000.

A Dublin newsdealer named Dingle has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling copies of *United Ireland* containing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

W. A. Baldwin, who resigned as manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Friday, has accepted the general management and vice-presidency of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

The Riggers and Sailmakers' Protective and Benevolent Association adopted a resolution indorsing the bill pending in Congress granting a bounty to American vessels of thirty cents for every 1,000 miles traveled.

The Czar's agents have renewed their efforts to raise a loan of 500,000,000 rubles for Russia at a nominal rate in Amsterdam, London and Paris. The loan, if secured, will accelerate war; but, if refused, it will not prevent it.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that Russia will, under no circumstances, accept any solution of the Bulgarian question which shall disregard the preponderence of influence in Bulgaria due to her under the treaty of Berlin.

David R. Murray, an engineer of Asbury Park, N. J., has fallen heir to $10,000. His grand-mother, Mrs. Ellen Cobb, of Greenock, Scotland, died the other day at the advanced age of 102 years and left him her entire fortune.

The curator of a large estate in Canada has absconded, leaving behind him a deficiency of over $1 0,000. The heirs to the estate belong to one of the oldest and most respectable families in Montreal and will be almost ruined.

Capt. John Moore, the Castle Garden Landing Agent, has prepared a statement of the number of immigrants landed at the Garden last month, which foots up 15,157, an increase of 3,734 over the number landed during Febrary, 1887.

The Grand Jury at Montreal have found a true bill against Judge Armstrong, Chairman of the Labor Commission in session, for criminal libel, he having made a statement at the sitting of the Commission that the Hamdon Cotton Company was a hotbed of immorality and debauchery.

A case of leprosy has appeared at West Liberty, Iowa. The afflicted person is a native of Christiania, Norway, and is a young lady named Johnson, well educated and possessing many traits of good breeding and refinement. She has been in this country from eighteen to twenty months.

A committee of the State Agricultural Society met in Newark Friday and appointed a committee to go to Trenton and oppose the bill recently introduced in the Legislature which seeks to divide the appropriation of the state to the State Agricultural Society for the benefit of county societies.

George Francis Train lived in Camden, N. J., in 1880, and first conceived a dislike for young women because several bold, bad girls in a canning factory handed him a red hot tomato can and asked him to hold it for a minute. He tried to, but couldn't. From that day forward he foreswore tomatoes and young women

The habeas corpus proceedings by which the seven Hatfields now in prison in Louisville, Ky., awaiting trial on the charge of murder in connection with the notorious Hatfield-McCoy feud hoped to be sent back to West Virginia were ended Saturday by Judge Barr deciding that the Hatfields must be tried in Kentucky.

Feb. 28, being the anniversary of Mrs. Druse's execution, her daughter Mary confined at Onondaga Penitentiary, Syracuse, was presented with a magnificent bouquet of natural flowers with white satin streamers, expressed from New York, with a poem written for the occasion by her friend, Mrs. A. Shuman, of New York City.

The Pontiac, Oxford and Port Austin Railroad Company having defaulted in the payment of its mortgage bonds, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York has taken possession of the property of the railroad company. James Houston has been appointed agent for the trustee and the busines of the road will be continued.

Philip F. Brennan, Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn, who died at Roosevelt Hospital, Thursday, is said to have been lawfully married to all four of the women who were disputing over his body. He has had children by two of them, was never divorced, never deserted his first wife, and was able to carry on the gigantic deception without being discovered.

After forty years of love's devotion Miss Mary Hewins, a wealthy lady who lives near Nyack-on-the-Hudson, wants Farmer Austin Smith, of Woodbridge, to marry and offers to share her fortune of $30,000, or so, with him. She loved him in childhood's happy days, but he married another. She waited and now that he is a widower, she urges him to marry her. Mr. Smith is agreeable. She is 60 and he is 70.

Archie Sinclair, the champion heel and toe walker of England, and W. A. Hoagland, of Union Springs, signed articles Friday to walk a 27 hours' race, square heel and toe, for $500 and the championship of the world, at a hall in Hoboken, N. J., on March 16.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has declared inoperative the law enacted by the last Legislature which permitted habitual drunkards under certain circumstances to be confined in an asylum for two years, on the ground that it made a penal offence for simple drunkenness.

Mrs. Grosvenor Van Leigh, a rich English widow, who has tried in vain to get a husband in London, but has been unsuccessful because she has a wooden leg, is coming to New York to try her luck. She is willing to settle 500 pounds a year on any good looking young man who will marry her.

Seneca Chief, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, died from inflammation of the lungs at the Maple Grove Stock Farm, N. Y., on Wednesday. Seneca Chief was the property of C. A. Dolson, who valued him at $12,000. His sons and daughters were very fast, scores of them rating between the 2:18 and 2:30 classes.

Prosper Huerne, a well known civil engineer of San Francisco, has commenced suit against H. B. Slaven, the Panama Canal contractor, to recover 5,600 shares of stock of the American Contracting and Dredging Company, out of which he claims to have been defrauded by Slaven. The suit involves several million dollars.

The body of Joseph Chicoine, aged fifty, a Canadian peddler of jewelry, was found Thursday in Hamlet Mill Trench, R. I., with his head crushed and his coat cut and general evidences of foul play. He had $25 and five gold watches on his person when he left home. When his body was found $10, one gold and two silver wathes were found

James Albert, the pedestrian who was charged with having a twin brother who alternated with him on the track in the recent match in Madisen Square Garden, says that the yarn originated from the fact that his grandmother once lived next door to a woman who had three sets of twins—all girls. He cannot account for it on any other hypothesis.

TO REDUCE INTERNAL REVENUE

A New Bill Agreed on that Will Lop Off $25,000,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Ways and Means Committee Saturday agreed upon a measure to reduce the internal revenue, and will report to the full committee on Tuesday.

The members of the committee are pledged to secrecy as to the features of the bill until report is made to the full committee. It is understood, however, that it provides for the repeal of the tax on tobacco, except cigars, cigarettes and snuff, and for a meterial reduction of the tax on liquors.

The entire reduction in internal revenue, as provided for in the bill, amounts to $25,000,000 annually, of which about three-fifths is to be taken from tobacco.

Township Bonds Not Lawful.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 5.—For years it has been the the custom to build railroads in South Carolina almost exclusively by county and township subscriptions. It is impossible to estimate accurately how many hundred thousand dollars of township bonds have been issued under this system. A great number of townships have voted from $10,000 to $50,000 to railroads. The majority of these bonds are held out of the State, in New York and elsewhere. Judge Norton of the Circuit Court has just decided that such subscriptions are unconstitutional, and that the taxes to pay the interest is illegal and cannot be collected. The matter will be taken to the State Supreme Court, and thence, doubtless, to the United States Supreme Court.

The Postal Clerks Quit Work.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., March 5.—Four clerks in the post office here stopped work in a body, leaving postmaster Peel alone. It is understood that he has wired his resignation. The office is second class, but the postmaster gets only $2,000 salary and $500 clerk hire. The clerks threatened to resign before and Assistant Agent Stevenson increased the allowance to $1,600. The expense of the office is nearly $5,000 per year. The office is likely to be closed, with many strangers here looking for remittances.

Libby Prison Will Go to Chicago.

CAICAGO, March 3.—There is no longer any question about the removal of Libby prison to Chicago. The final transaction in the deal was completed yesterday, and the building is now the property of a local syndicate, whose purpose is to transplant it in this city by June 1. The parties interested declare that it will be converted into a chamber of horrors, but it will be made an interesting place of resort, alike unobjectionable to northern and southern people.

Another of Jay Gould's Schemes.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 5.—It is stated here on good authority that a gigantic scheme is on foot to clean out the bar at the mouth of the Brazos River, fifty miles below Galveston, and make a channel up the Brazos that will enable the largest ocean vessels to enter. It is also said that a rich Kansas City syndicate is at the head of the undertaking and that Jay Gould is interested in its accomplishment.

Suing for a Gas Well.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—Remaley, the old man who was acquitted of the murder of Obadiah Haymaker, is now preparing to bring suit against the Philadelphia Gas Company for the use of gas from one of the largest wells in the Murraysville district. It has been running at the rate of two million feet a day for four and a half years. While under the charge of murder he was unable to claim his property.

Chicago Painters Will Strike.

CHICAGO, March 5.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of 1,200 painters belonging to the Knights of Labor it was decided to strike on March 16, if their recent demand for a minimum rate of 37½ cents an hour for an eight-hour day was not complied with. For the past year the minimum wage was 27½ cents an hour.

Germans on Immigration.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—The Germans of this city have taken decided stand on the question of immigration. A large meeting held at the Central Turn Verin yesterday decided to petition Congress not to discourage Germans from coming to this country, but to encourage them.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Woman's Happiness:

"She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth."—1 Timothy 5:6.

THE editor of a Boston newspaper, a few days ago wrote asking me the terse questions: "What is the road to happiness?" and "Ought happiness be the chief aim of life?" My answer was: "The road to happiness is the continuous effort to make others happy. The chief aim of life ought to be usefulness, not happiness, but

HAPPINESS ALWAYS FOLLOWS USEFULNESS,"

This morning's text in a strong way sets forth the truth that a woman who seeks in worldly advantage her chief enjoyment, will come to disappointment and death. "She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth."

My friends, you all want to be happy. You have had a great many recipes by which it is proposed to give you satisfaction—solid satisfaction. At times you feel a thorough unrest. You know as well as older people what it is to be depressed. As dark shadows sometimes fall upon the geography of the school girl as on the page of the spectacled philosopher. I have seen as cloudy days in May as in November. There are no deeper sighs breathed by the grandmother than by the granddaughter. I correct the popular impression that people are happier in childhood and youth than they ever will be again. If we live aright, the older the happier,

THE HAPPIEST WOMAN

that I ever knew was a Christian octogenarian; her hair white as white could be; the sunlight of heaven late in the afternoon gilding the peaks of snow. I have to say to a great many of the young people that the most miserable time you are ever to have is just now. As you advance in life, as you come out into the world and have your head and heart all full of good, honest, practical Christian work, then you will know what it is to begin to be happy. There are those who would have us believe that life is chasing thistledown and grasping bubbles. We have not found it so. To many of us it has been discovering diamonds larger than the Kohinoor, and I think that our joy will continue to increase until nothing short of everlasting jubilee of heaven will be able to express it.

Horatio Greenough, at the close of the hardest life a man ever lives—the life of an American artist—wrote: "I don't want to leave this world until I give some sign that, born by the grace of God in this land, I have found life to be a very cheerful thing, and not the dark and bitter thing with which my early prospects were clouded."

Albert Barnes, the good Christian, known the world over, stood in his pulpit in Philadelphia, at seventy or eighty years of age, and said: "This world is so very attractive to me, I am very sorry I shall have to leave it."

I know that Solomon said some very dolorous things about this world, and three times declared: "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." I suppose it was a reference to those times in his career when his seven hundred wives almost pestered the life out of him. But I would rather turn to the description he gave after his conversion, when he says in another place: "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." It is reasonabe to expect it will be so. The longer the fruit hangs on the tree, the riper and more mellow it ought to grow. Hear, then, while I discourse upon some of the

MISTAKES WHICH YOUNG PEOPLE MAKE

in regard to happiness, and point out to the young women what I consider to be the source of complete satisfaction.

And, in the first place, I advise you not to build your hapiness upon *mere social position*. Persons at your age, looking off upon life, are apt to think that if, by some stroke of what is called good luck, you could arrive in an elevated and affluent position, a little higher than that in which God has called you to live, you would be completely happy. Infinite mistake! The palace floor of Ahasuerus is red with the blood of Vashti's broken heart. There have been no more scalding tears wept than those which coursed the cheeks of Josephine. If the sob of unhappy womanhood in the great cities could break through the tapestried wall, that sob would come along your streets to-day like the simoon of the desert. Sometimes I have heard in the rustling of the robes on the city pavement the hiss of the adders that followed in the wake. You have come out from your home, and you have looked up

AT THE GREAT HOUSE

and coveted a life under those arches, when perhaps, at that very moment, within that house, there may have been the wringing of hands, the start of horror, and the very agony of hell. I knew of such an one. Her father's house was plain, most of the people who came there were plain; but, by a change in fortune such as sometimes comes, a hand had been offered that led her into a brilliant sphere. All the neighbors congratulated her upon her grand prospects; but what an exchange! On her side it was a heart full of generous impulse and affection. On his side it was a soul dry and withered as the stubble of the field. On her side it was a father's house, where God was honored and the Sabbath, light flooded the rooms with the very mirth of heaven. On his side it was a gorgeous residence and the coming of mighty men to be entertained there; but within it were revelry and godlessness. Hardly had the orange-blossoms of the marriage feast lost their fragrance, than the night of discontent began to cast its shadow.

CRUELTIES AND UNKINDNESSES

changed all those splendid trappings into a hollow mockery. The platters of solid silver, the caskets of pure gold, the head dress of gleaming diamonds, were there; but no God, no peace, no kind words, no Christian sympathy. The festal music that broke on the captive's ear turned out to be a dirge, and the wreath in the plush was a reptile coil, and the upholstery that swayed in the wind was the wing of a destroying angel, and the bead-drops on the pitcher were the sweat of everlasting despair. O, how many rivalries and unhappinesses among those who seek in social life their chief happiness!

All that this world can do for you in silver, in gold, in Axminster plush, in Gobelin tapestry, in wide halls, in lordly acquaintanceship, will not give you the ten thousandth part of a grain of solid satisfaction. *The English lord*, moving in the very highest sphere, was one day found seated with his chin on his hand and his elbow on the window-sill, looking out and saying: "O, I wish I could exchange places with that dog!" Mere social position will never give happiness to a woman's soul. I have had wide and continuous observation, and I tell the young women that they who build on mere social position their soul's immortal happiness are building on the sand.

Suppose that a young woman expends the brightness of her early life in this unsatisfactory struggle and omits

THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY

of usefulness in the home circle; what a mistake! So surely as the years roll around, that home in which you now dwell will become extinct. The parents will be gone, the property will go into other possession, you yourself will be in other relationships, and that home which only a year ago, was full of congratulation, will be extinguished. When that period comes, you will look back to see what you did or what you neglected to do in the way of making home happy. It will be too late to correct mistakes. If you did not smooth the path of your parents toward the tomb; if you did not make their last days bright and happy; if you allowed your younger brother to go out into the world unhallowed by Christian and sisterly influences; if you allowed the younger sisters of your family to come up without feeling that there had been a Christian example set them on your part—there will be nothing but bitterness of lamentation. That bitterness will be increased by all the surroundings of that home; by every chair, by every picture, by the old time mantel ornaments, by everything you can think of as connected with that home. All these things will rouse up agonizing memories. Young women, have you any thing to do in the way of

MAKING YOUR FATHER'S HOME HAPPY?

Now is the time to attend to it, or leave it forever undone. Time is flying very quickly away. I suppose you notice the wrinkles are gathering and accumulating on those kindly faces that have so long looked upon you; there is frost in the locks; the foot is not as firm in its step as it used to be; and they will soon be gone. *The heaviest clod that ever falls on a parent's coffin-lid is the memory of an ungrateful daughter.* O, make their last days bright and beautiful. Do not act as though they were in the way. Ask their counsel, seek their prayers, and after long years have passed, and you go out to see the grave where they sleep, you will find growing all over the mound something lovelier than cypress, something sweeter than the rose, something chaster than the lily—the bright and beautiful memories of filial kindness performed ere the dying hand dropped on you a benediction, and you closed the lids over the weary eyes of the worn-out pilgrim.

Better that, in the hour of your birth, you had been struck with orphanage, and that you had been handed over into the cold arms of the world, rather than that you should have been brought up under a father's care and a mother's tenderness, at last to scoff at their example and deride their influence; and on the day when you followed them in long procession to the tomb, to find that you are followed by a still larger procession of unfilial deeds done and wrong words uttered. The one procession will leave its burden in the tomb and disband; but that longer

PROCESSION OF GHASTLY MEMORIES

will forever march and forever wail. O, it is a good time for a young woman when she is in her father's house. How careful they are of her welfare! How watchful those parents of all her interests! Seated at the morning repast, father at one end the table, children on either side and between, but the years will roll on, and great changes will be effected, and one will be missed from one end the table, and another will be missed from the other end the table. God pity that young woman's soul who, in that hour, has nothing but regretful recollections.

I go further, and advise you not to depend for enjoyment upon mere

PERSONAL ATTRACTIONS.

It would be sheer hypocrisy, because we may not have it ourselves, to despise, or affect to despise, beauty in others. When God gives it, He gives it as a blessing and as a means of usefulness. David and his army were coming down from the mountains to destroy Nabal and his flocks and vineyards. The beautiful Abigail, the wife of Nabal, went out to arrest him when he came down from the mountains, and she succeeded. Coming to the foot of the hill, she knelt. David with his army of sworn men came down over the cliffs, and when he saw her kneeling at the foot of the hill he cried, "Halt!" to his men, and the caves echoed it: "Halt! halt!" That one beautiful woman kneeling at the foot of the cliff had arrested all those armed troops. A dew-drop dashed back Niagara.

The Bible sets before us the portraits of Sarah and Rebecca and Abishag, and Job's daughters, and says: "They were fair to look upon." By out-door exercise, and by skilful arrangement of apparel, let women make themselves attractive. The sloven has only one mission, and that is to excite our loathing and disgust. But alas! for those who depend upon personal charms for their happiness. Beauty is such a subtle thing, it does not seem to depend upon facial proportions or upon the sparkle of the eye or upon the flush of the cheek. You sometimes find it among irregular features.

IT IS THE SOUL SHINING THROUGH

the face that makes one beautiful. But alas! for those who depend upon mere personal charms. They will come to disappointment and to a great fret. There are so many different opinions about what are personal charms; and then sickness and trouble and age do make such ravages! *The poorest god that a woman ever worships is her own face.* The saddest sight in all the world is a woman who has built everything on good looks, when the charms begin to vanish. O, how they try to cover the wrinkles and hide the ravages of time! When Time, with iron-shod feet, steps on a face

THE HOOF-MARKS

remain, and you cannot hide them. It is silly to try to hide them. I think the most repulsive fool in all the world is an old fool! Why, my friends, should you be ashamed of getting old? It is a sign—it is *prima facie* evidence that you have behaved tolerably well, or you would not have lived to this time. The grandest thing, I think, is eternity, and that is made up of countless years. When the Bible would set forth the attractiveness of Jesus Christ, it says: "His hair was white as snow." But when the color goes from the cheek, and the lustre from the eye, and the spring from the step, and the gracefulness from the gait, alas! for those who have built their time and their eternity upon good looks. But all the passage of years cannot take out of one's face benignity and kindness, and compassion and faith. Culture your heart and you culture your face. The brightest glory that ever beamed from a woman's face is the religion of Jesus Christ. In the last war two hundred wounded soldiers came to Philadelphia one night, and came unheralded, and they had to extemporize a hospital for them, and the Christian women of my church, and of other churches went out that night to take care of the poor wounded fellows. That night I saw a Christian woman

IN THE WARDS OF THE HOSPITAL,

her sleeves rolled up, ready for hard work, her hair dishevelled in the excitement of the hour. Her face was plain, very plain; but after the wounds were washed and the new bandages were put round the splintered limbs, and the exhausted boy fell off into his first pleasant sleep, she put her hand on his brow and he started in his dream, and said, "*O, I thought an angel touched me!*" There may have been no classic elegance in the features of Mrs. Harris, who came into the hospital after the "Seven Days" awful fight, as she sat down by

A WOUNDED DRUMMER BOY,

and heard him soliloquixe: "A ball through my body, and my poor mother will never again see her boy. What a pity it is!" And she leaned over him and said: "Shall I be your mother, and comfort you?" And he looked up and said: "Yes, I'll try to think she's here. Please to write a long letter to her and tell her all about it, and send her a lock of my hair and comfort her. But I would like you to tell her how much I suffered—yes, I would like you to do that, for she would feel so for me. Hold my hand while I die." There may have been no classic elegance in her features, but all the hospitals of Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe would have agreed that she was beautiful, and if any rough man in all that ward had insulted her, some wounded soldier would have leaped from his couch on his best foot, and struck him dead with a crutch.

Again: I advise you not to depend for happiness upon

THE FLATTERIES OF MEN.

It is a poor compliment to your sex that so many men feel obliged, in your presence, to offer unmeaning compliments. Many capable of elegant and elaborate conversation elsewhere, sometimes feel called upon at the door of the drawing-room to drop their common sense and to dole out sickening flatteries. They say things about your dress and about your appearance, that you know, and they know, are false. They say your are an angel. You know you are not. Determined to tell the truth in office, and store and shop, they consider it honorable to lie to a woman. The same thing that they told you on this side of the drawing-room, three minutes ago they said to some one on the other side of the drawing-room. O, let no one trample on your self-respect. The meanest thing on which a woman can build her happiness is the flatteries of men.

Again: I charge you not to depend for happiness upon

THE DISCIPLESHIP OF WORLDLINESS.

I have seen men as vain of their old-fashioned and their eccentric hat as your brainless fop is proud of his dangling fooleries. Fashion sometimes makes a reasonable demand of us, and then we ought to yield to it. The daisies of the field have their fashion of color and leaf; the honeysuckles have their fashion of ear-drop; and the snowflakes flung out of the winter heavens have their fashion of exquisiteness. After the summer shower the sky weds the earth with ring of rainbow. And I do not think whe have a right to despise the elegancies and fashions of this world, especially if they make reasonable demands upon us; but the discipleship and worship of fashion is death to the body, and death to the soul:

I am glad the world is improving. Look at the fashion plates of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and you will find that the world is not so extravagant and extraordinary now as it was then, and all the marvellous things that the granddaughter will do will never equal that done by the grandmother. Go still farther back, to the Bible times, and you find that in those times fashion wielded a more terrible sceptre. You have only to turn to the third chapter of Isaiah, a portion of the Scriptures from which I once preached to you, to read:

THE JEWISH FASHION PLATE,

"Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, and with stretched-forth necks and wanton eyes, walking and mincing as they go, and making a tinkling with their feet: In that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, and bonnets, and the head-bands, and the tablets, and the ear-rings, the rings, and the nose-jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins, the glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods and veils." Only think of a woman having all that on! I am glad that the world is getting better and that fashion which has dominated in the world so ruinously in other days has for a little time, for a little degree at any rate, relaxed its energies.

All the splendors and the extravaganza of this world dyed into your robe, and flung over your shoulder, cannot wrap peace around your heart for a single moment. The gayest wardrobe will utter no voice of condolence in the day of trouble and darkness. The woman is grandly dressed, and only she, who is wrapped in the robe of a Saviour s righteousness. The home may be very humble, the hat may be very plain, the frock may be very coarse; but the halo of heaven settles in the room when she wears it, and the faintest touch of the resurrection angel will change that garment into raiment of exceeding white, so as no fuller on earth could whiten it. I come to you, young woman, to-day, to say that this world cannot make you happy. I know it is a bright world, with glorious sunshine, and golden rivers, and fire-worked sunset, and bird orchestra, and the darkest cave has its crystals, and the wrathiest wave has its foam wreath, and the coldest midnight its flaming aurora; but God will put out all these lights with the blast of His own nostrils, and the glories of this world will perish in

THE FINAL CONFLAGRATION.

You will never be happy until you get your sins forgiven, and allow Christ Jesus to take full possession of your soul. He will be your friend in every perplexity. He will be your comfort in every trial. He will be your defender in every strait. I do not ask you to bring, like Mary, the spices to the sepulchre of a dead Christ, but to bring your all to the foot of a living Jesus. His word is peace. His look is love. His hand is help. His touch is life. His smile is heaven. O, come, then, in flocks and groups. Come like the south wind over banks of myrrh. Come like the morning light, tripping over the mountains. Wreathe all your affections on Christ's brow, set all your gems in Christ's coronet, let this Sabbath air rustle with the wings of rejoicing angels, and the towers of God ring out the news of souls saved.

"This world its fancied pearl may crave.
'Tis not the pearl for me;
'Twill dim its lustre in the grave,
'Twill perish in the sea.
But there's a pearl of price untold,
Which never can be bought with gold;
O, that's the pearl for me."

The snow was very deep, and it was still falling rapidly, when in the first year of my Christian ministry, I hastened

TO SEE A YOUNG WOMAN DIE,

It was a very humble home. She was an orphan; her father had been shipwrecked on the banks of Newfoundland. She had earned her living. As I entered the room I saw nothing attractive. No pictures. No tapestry. Not even a cushioned chair. The snow on the window casement was not whiter than the cheek of that dying girl. It was a face never to be forgotten. Sweetness and majesty of soul, and faith in God, had given her a matchless beauty, and the sculptor who could have caught the outlines of those features, and frozen them into stone, would have made himself immortal. With her large, brown eyes she looked calmly into the great eternity. I sat down by her bedside and said: "Now tell me all your troubles, and sorrows, and struggles, and doubts." She replied: "I have no doubts or struggles. It is all plain to me. Jesus has smoothed the way for my feet. I wish when you go to your pulpit next Sunday, you would tell the people that

RELIGION WILL MAKE THEM HAPPY.

'O death, where is thy sting?' Mr. Talmage, I wonder if this is not the bliss of dying?" I said: "Yes, I think it must be." I lingered around the couch. The sun was setting, and her sister lighted a candle. She lighted the candle for me. The dying girl, the dawn of heaven in her face, needed no candle. I rose to go, and she said: "I thank you for coming. Good night! When we meet again it will be in heaven—in heaven! Good night! good night!" For her it was good night to tears, good night to poverty, good night to death; but when the sun rose again it was good morning. The light of another day had burst in upon her soul. Good morning! The angels were singing her welcome home, and the hand of Christ was putting upon her brow a garland. Good morning! Her sun rising. Her palm waving. Her spirit exulting before the throne of God. Good morning! Good morning! The white lily of poor Margaret's cheek had blushed into the rose of health immortal, and the snows through which we carried her to the country graveyard were symbols of that robe which she wears, so white that no fuller on earth could whiten it.

My sister, my daughter, may your last end be like hers!

Novel Way of Advertising.

"I saw a funny sight the other day," said a gentleman in the habit of observing things pretty closely. "It was on North Broad street, Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon. Three dogs of mongrel breeds, and of different sizes and variety, were gamboling about the street in the utmost good humor and seemed to be identified with a carriage containing a family party that had been out for a pleasure ride. The dogs raced each other playfully, and seemed to be carrying little knapsacks on their backs attached to a comfortable cover that clothed them from the neck to the tail. On looking closely I found printed on the covers the name of a brand of cigar, and came to the conclusion that the maker must be the occupant of the carriage and was utilizing his pets to advertise his wares. The dogs seemed to enjoy it as much as he did. But it was a poor way of advertising, nevertheless."

The Chrotograph.

The chrotograph is a pencil manufactured in Germany for writing on the skin. It is made in various colors, and affords legible writing, which can be easily removed without the use of water. It is designed for the use of physicians, to make memoranda upon their patients.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1883.

Christ Entering Jerusalem.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 21: 1-16. Memory verses, 9-11.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *He is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.*—Rev. 17: 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King's Lessons on True Meekness.*

Lesson Outline: {1. Meekly Preparing, vs. 1-5. 2. Honorably Entering, vs. 6-11. 3. Mightily Working, vs. 12-16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord.*—Psa. 118: 26.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 21: 1-16. Lessons on true meekness.
T.—Mark 11: 1-17. Mark's parallel narrative.
W.—Luke 19: 29-46. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—John 12: 12-19. John's parallel narrative.
F.—Isa. 62: 1-12. The Lord's coming foretold.
S.—Zech. 9: 9-17. Joy in the Lord's coming.
S.—Phil. 2: 1-9. The Lord's meekness.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. MEEKLY PREPARING.

I. Nearing Jerusalem:

They drew nigh unto Jerusalem (1).
To show....how that he must go unto Jerusalem (Matt. 16: 21).
He stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem (Luke 9: 51).
It cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem (Luke 13: 33).
They heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem (John 12: 12).

II. Supplying Need:

Ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them (3).
He said, Bring them hither to me (Matt. 14: 18).
Thou shalt find a shekel; that take, and give (Matt. 17: 27).
The Lord hath need of him (Mark 11: 3).
Buy what things we have need of for the feast (John 13: 29).

III. Fulfilling Prophecy.

That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet (4).
Behold, thy salvation cometh (Isa. 62: 11).
Behold, thy king cometh unto thee (Zech 9: 9).
That all things which are written may be fulfilled (Luke 21: 22).
Then remembered they that these things were written of him (John 12: 16).

1. "They drew nigh unto Jerusalem." (1) The sacred group; (2) The holy city; (3) The approaching doom.
2. "The Lord hath need of them." (1) The ground of his need; (2) The supply of his need.—The needs of Jesus (1) From whence they arise; (2) Of what they consist; (3) How they are met.
3. "Behold, thy king cometh unto thee." (1) A royal visitor; (2) An expectant city; (3) A lowly approach.

II. HONORABLY ENTERING.

I. The Meek Rider:

Put on them their garments; and he sat thereon (7).
Lowly, and riding upon an ass (Zech 9: 9).
Meek, and riding upon an ass (Matt. 21: 5).
They bring the colt unto Jesus;—and he sat upon him (Mark 11: 7).
Thy King cometh, sitting on an ass's colt (John 12: 15).

II. The Praiseful Greeting:

Hosanna to the son of David (9).
Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion: for, lo, I come (Zech 2: 10).
Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; ....thy King cometh (Zech. 9: 9).
They that went before, and....followed, cried, Hosanna (Mark 11: 9).
The disciples began to rejoice and praise God (Luke 19: 37).

III. The Famous Nazarene:

This is the prophet, Jesus, from Nazareth of Galilee (11).
He should be called a Nazarene (Matt. 2: 23).
A great prophet is arisen among us (Luke 7: 16).
They told him, that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by (Luke 18: 37).
This is of a truth the prophet that cometh (John 6: 14).

1. "The disciples went and did even as Jesus appointed them." (1) An odd errand; (2) A prompt start; (3) An exact obedience.—(1) The appointments of Jesus; (2) The submission of men.
2. "Hosanna to the son of David." (1) The shout of adoration; (2) The recipient of honor; (3) The offerers of praise.
3. "This is the prophet, Jesus, from Nazareth." (1) The famous Jesus; (2) The peerless prophet; (3) The lowly Nazarene.

III. MIGHTILY WORKING.

I. Casting Out Intruders:

Jesus....cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple (12).
He....overthrew the tables of the money-changers (Mark 11: 15).
He....began to cast out them that sold (Luke 19: 45).
He made a scourge of cords, and cast all out (John 2: 15).
Your body is a temple:....glorify God therefore in your body (1 Cor. 6: 19, 20).

II. Healing the Afflicted:

The blind and the lame came:.... and he healed them (14).
Healing all manner of disease and....of sickness (Matt. 4: 23).
Jesus went about all the cities and the villages....healing (Matt. 9: 35).
He went,....preaching and casting out devils (Mark 1: 39).
Preaching the gospel, and healing everywhere (Luke 9: 6).

III. Rebuking the Cavilers:

Jesus saith unto them, Yea: did ye ever read? (16)
Ye blind guides, which strain out the gnat, and swallow the camel (Matt. 23: 24).
How can Satan cast out Satan? (Mark 3: 23).
Was it from heaven, or from men? answer me (Mark 11: 30).
Nor man after that durst ask him any question (Mark 12: 34).

1. "Jesus....cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple." (1) The sacred precincts; (2) The mercenary traders; (3) The indignant expulsion.
2. "The blind and the lame come to him in the temple: and he healed them." (1) The sacred precincts; (2) The needy throng; (3) The efficient cure.
3. "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." (1) A divine agent. (2) A lowly instrument; (3) A perfected result.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

MEEKNESS.

1. In the Lord:

Foretold (Isa. 42: 2, 3; 50: 6; 53: 7).
Fulfilled (Matt. 12: 16-21).
Affirmed (Matt. 11: 29; 21: 5).
Illustrated (Mark 15: 4, 5; Luke 23: 34; John 13: 3-5).
Remembered (2 Cor. 10: 1; 1 Pet. 2: 21-23).

2 In the Saints:

Commanded (Zeph. 2: 3; Matt. 10: 16; 1 Tim. 6: 11).
Experienced (Gal. 5: 22, 23).
Illustrated (Acts 7: 59, 60; 1 Cor. 4: 11-13).
Honored of God (1 Pet. 3: 3, 4).
Rewarded (Psa. 25: 9; 37: 11; Matt. 5: 5).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Between our Lord's arrival at Bethany and his entry into Jerusalem but a few days intervened. Yet the arrangements of the events presumably belonging to this brief interval involves a number of difficulties.

The three accounts of the healing of Bartimæus differ greatly, and the solutions proposed are numerous. The most probable explanation is, that two blind men were healed (Matthew, one of whom was most prominent on the occasion (Mark and Luke); that the miracle occurred as our Lord was going out of Jericho (Matthew and Mark), but not necessarily leaving it finally; that Luke's language (Luke 18: 35) refers to the journey in general, while, in Luke 19: 1, he tells of what occurred as our Lord "was passing through" on the way to Jerusalem. It is unnecessary to indicate the other explanations. Then followed the interview with Zacchæus (Luke 19: 2-10), at whose house, in all probabilty, the parable of the pounds was spoken (Luke 19: 11-27). Bethany was the next place visited, as is clearly stated in John 12: 1. The time was probably Friday evening ("six days before the Passover") but on this point there is a difference of opinion, some fixing upon Saturday, and others upon Sunday. The former of these two days might have been the time, but it is difficult to defend the latter date.

A second question, about which there is decided difference of opinion, is regarding the time of the supper at Bethany. John seems to place it before the entry to Jerusalem (John 12: 12, "on the morrow"), but Matthew and Mark narrate the incident after the long discussion in the temple and the discourse on the Mount of Olives. The arguments cannot be stated here, but Andrews well defends the view that our Lord reached Bethany Friday evening (March 30, 8th of Nisan) as the Jewish sabbath began; that he remained there during the sabbath, the supper being given at the close of that day. The date of the entry to Jerusalem would then be the first day of the week (Sunday), the 10th of Nisan (April 2), 783—A. D. 30.

The chronology of the passion week is still in dispute, but there is a growing tendency to accept the above date. Another question concerns the lesson itself; namely, Do verses 12-16 refer to what occurred on the day of the entry, or on the next day? Mark's account (Mark 11: 11-17) favors the latter view, and it is safer to explain the less definite statements of Matthew in accordance with the more specific notes of time given by the other evangelist. All the topics in dispute are fully discussed in Andrews's and in Robinson's Harmony (revised edition).

Parallel passages: Mark 11: 1-17; Luke 19: 29-46; John 12: 12-19.

A Cheap Bonnet.

I was in a millinery store on Wabash avenue the other day when two ladies met, kissed, and immediately began talking. One of them said: "What a duck of a bonnet that is. Where did you get it?" The other one said: "I'm glad you like it, for I was just dreading to see you for fear you would say it was horrid. I have actually lost sleep about meeting you. So you like it?" The other one forgetting that she had not been answered, said: "Like it? I adore it. Turn around and let's see how it looks behind?" The woman turned around two or three times. Did you ever notice that if you are looking at a woman in the face and ask her to turn around, that she will carry out the request literally—turn around till she faces you again? This one did, and as she turned she said to her admiring friend: "And the frame cost me only eighteen cents—just think of that!" "You don't say so," said the other one. The woman with the bonnet said that she would swear to it. Then after both departed, I turned to the saleslay behind the case and asked: "Is that so—did she pay only eighteen cents for the frame?" The saleslady said: "Yes, that is true; but," she continued, "the trimmings, feathers, and strings cost her $13. That is the way women talk economy to their husbands."

Growth of the Postage Stamp.

Forty-five years ago there wasn't a postage stamp in the United States, but in the last twelve months the people of this country have individually and severally put their tongues out 1,968,341,000 times to moisten the postage stamps for the billious of letters and millions of newspapers and parcels that are carried by the government.

FARM NOTES.

A BOY ON A FARM.—It is my impression that a farm without a boy would soon come to grief. What a boy does is the life of the farm. He is the factotum, always in demand, and always expected to do the thousand and one things that nobody else will do. Upon him fall the odds and ends, the most difficult things. After everybody else is through, he is to finish up. His work is like a woman's perpetually waiting on others. Everybody knows how much easier it is to cook a good dinner than to wash the dishes afterward. Consider what a boy on a farm is required to do, things that must be done, or life would actually stop. It is understood, in the first place, that he is to do all the errands, to go to the store, to the postoffice and to carry all sorts of messages. If he had as many legs as the centipede they would tire before night.

He is the one who spreads the grass as the men cut it; he stows it away in the barn; he rides the horse to cultivate the corn up and down the hot, weary rows; he picks up the potatoes when they are dug; he brings wood and water and splits kindling; he gets up the horse and turns out the horse. Whether he is in the house or out of the house, there is always something to do. Just before school in the winter he shovels paths; in the summer he turns the grindstone. And yet, with his mind full of schemes of what he would like to do, and his hands full of occupation, he is an idle boy who has nothing to busy himself with but school and chores. He would gladly do all the work if somebody else would do all the chores, he thinks; and yet, I doubt if any boy ever amounted to anything in the world, or was of much use as a man, who did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal education in the way of chores.

CUT out the old canes from rasberries and blackberries, if you have not already done so, and trim up the grape vines. This work is best done in cold weather. Rake up all the old canes and vines and burn them. Much of the busy work of spring in, that direction can be done in February and as but a few weeks remain before outdoor work will begin all work done February will be an advantage.

A SUBSCRIBER writes that February is the time to hatch the early chicks. If the hen be provided with a good warm box, and the heads of the chicks greased, to prevent lice, the chicks can be raised in the coldest weather. They should be fed four times a day on warm meal mixed with water and milk, with an occasional egg added. When feathered give the chicks cracked corn and wheat. During, dry weather the chicks may run in the yard.

THE evening's milk of cows is said to contain more solids than the morning's milk. The average of tests made in England shows that the evening's milk contained 14.3 per cent. of solids and the morning milk 13.4 per cent. Such being the case, it shows that milk should no be mixed with that af a previous milking, and the food may also cause a variation in the solids.

A NEW MANURE.—Basig slag, the refuse of steal works, when freed from iron and reduced to a powder proved to be a valuable fertilizer, principally on account of the phosphorous it contains. Mountains of black slag have accumulated about the iron and steel works in England, and much in this country, all of which can be profitably worked over and made into a valuable manure.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

An Easy Cure for Weak, Tired and Nervous Feelings.

Persons complain that they are weak, tired and exhausted; they have no appetite, no strength, no life or ambition to work; they become irritable, cross, blue and discouraged; in some cases there are pains and aches in various parts of the body, and there is often indigestion, dyspepsia, belching of wind, dull head and general dispirited feeling. Sleepless, restless and wakeful nights follow. Neglect of these symptoms results in excessive nervous prostration or paralysis, with numbness, trembling, cold feet and legs, prickling sensation and weakness and weariness of the limbs.

Thousands become prostrated, paralyzed or insane by neglecting the first symptoms, not knowing that the nervous irritability, groom of the mind, loss of memory, nervous weakness and depression show an exhaustion of nerve force which will, unless the proper restorative remedy is used, result in utter mental collapse and absolute prostration of nerve and physical power.

Save yourselves from these terrible results while there is yet time by the use of that wonderful nerve invigorator and health restorer, Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic. It is a purely vegetable remedy, and may be used by children or the most delicate invalids with absolute certainty of cure. Its effects are truly wonderful, and it is only necessary to use it to be convinced of its marvelous restorative and strength-giving powers. Do not fail to use this remedy, for it is the greatest medical discovery of the century, and an absolutely certain cure will result. All druggists keep it. Price $1 per bottle. Be sure and get Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic.; take no other, for this remedy has no equal. If your druggist does not have it, he will get it for you. Its discoverer, Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York, the great specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Use his great remedy and write him about your case.

Do noble deeds, not dream them, all day long.

The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla makes this medicine different from others and superior to them all in actual curative power. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Folks that's afeared to fail are sure of failure.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two or three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

The world owes us a living, but we have to enforce payment.

"Countless thousands mourn" because they have not sent for a free pamphlet on Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh, 264 R'way, New York.

AN ACCOMODATING TEXAN.—When Col. Sumpter was in New York, strolling about and seeing what was to be seen, he noticed by the side of the door of a large mansion on Fourth avenue, right under the bell, the words:

"Please ring the bell for janitor."

After reflecting a few minutes, Col. Sumpter walked up and gave the bell such a pull that one might have supposed he was trying to extricate it by the roots. In a few minutes an angry-faced man tore the door open.

"Are you the janitor?" asked Col. Sumpter.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"I saw that notice, 'Please ring the bell for janitor,' so I rang for you, and now I want to know why can't you ring the bell yourself?"

MOTHER (to little Emma)—What are you going to do with that egg?

Little Emma—The teacher is going to tell us the history of Columbus, and asked every one of us to bring an egg.

Mother—But, my dear, I can,t spare an egg.

Little Emma—Oh! that doesn't make any difference. Teacher told us to bring some butter if we had no eggs.

A TRYING CONDITION.—She (to George, who is taking her out for a ride and whose horse has balked) Don't be annoyed, George; have patience and he will move on presently.

He—Patience, my dear! Why I am paying for this measly animal by the hour.

YOUNG WIFE:—"I'm determined to learn at just what hour my husband comes home at night; yet, do what I will I cannot keep awake, and he is always careful not to make a particle of noise. Is there any drug which produces wakefulness?" Old Wife: "No need to buy drugs. Sprinkle the floor with tacks."

MUSICAL ITEM.—Visitor—"Your little girl plays nicely on the piano. Perhaps she has dormant genius."

Father—"For heaven's sake, keep quiet. Don't wake it up."

"You say you are starving," said a magistrate to one of the unemployed, "and yet the Sergeant here says you keep a dog." "The Sergeant ain't speaking the truth," replied the tatterdemalion: "the dorg's been keeping me." "How" asked his Worship. "Why, I takes him out and sells 'im for five bob or so, and he allus comes back—that's 'ow."

IN the high school of 1900. Principal—Who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen?" Chorus by the entire school, standing and with uncovered heads—"John Lawrence Sullivan!"

Two Chicago men once started on a wager to see who could tell the biggest lie. One of them began. "A gentleman from St. Louis—" "Stop right there," said the other man, "and take your money. I can't go ahead of that."

A JOYOUS MEETING.—"Gad," exclaimed Richelieu, breathlessly. "I saw a friend just now whom I wouldn't have missed seeing for half a hundred."

"Bosh!" replied Arthur.

"Fact! He owed me $50 for two years and he paid it."

Humbug.

Barnum said "The American People like to be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainment, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking Death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a sure relief for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as Consumption, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disorder, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Scrofula and General Debility. Time-tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

Those who go for berries should not retreat from briars.

"Not Bulk, but Business!"

is the way a Western man put it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for Sick and Bilious Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort! These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

One ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.

She scolds and frets,
She's full of pets,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorito Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, $1. Six for $5.

Gratitude preserves old friendship and procures new.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Drop your bad habits and they cannot lower you.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabates, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

The greatest fool of all is he who fools himself.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Every trial adds to our strength.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

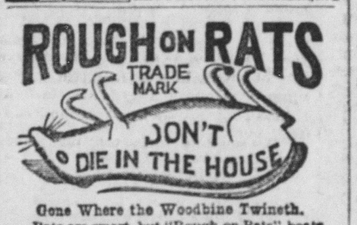
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the Cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

*** Be sure to get "Radway's."

Ely's Cream Balm
IS SURE TO CURE
COLD in HEAD.
QUICKLY.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS. 235 Greenwich st., N.Y



Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" Plaster, Porosed. 15c.
"ROUGH ON COUGHS." Coughs, colds, 2c.

ALL SKIN HUMORS CURED BY
ROUGH ON ITCH

"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Drug. or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON PILES

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $5 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

LADIES ROYAL HAIR REMOVER removes every abundant hair with the root, without pain or injury of the skin. Information 6 cents. Address, SIEGENER & CO., 218 Race Street, Phila.

GENTS' HAT BAZAAR,
1, 3 & 5 New Church St., cor. Fulton St.
NEW YORK CITY.
A. SIMIS & SON.
Single Hats at Manufacturers' Prices.
Largest Assortment. Latest Styles.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

AN ELEGANT book of poetry, set of splendid cards, large collection of album verses, ten very valuable secrets for manufacturing, two nice games, splendid Family Story Paper, six months. Send TEN CENTS to
H. F. STEWART, Abington, Pa.

WRITE PLAINLY on a postal card your name and post office address, NAMING THIS PAPER, and you will receive free a sample copy of THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Address, P. O. Box 1403, New York City.

8 565

PALMS' Business College, Phila., Pa. Situations furnished. Life Scholarship, $40. Write.

"WHO reigned in Russia at the time Napoleon retreated from Moscow?" asked the teacher. "Intense cold," replied a pupil, coolly but he was warmed for it.

A TALENTED pianiste, Mme. de V., sitting at dinner by the side of Colonel Benedict, asked him in an amiable tone: "Colonel, are you fond of music?" "Madame," replied the warrior, rolling his eyes savagely, "I am not afraid of it."

RUSKIN says, "Man should resemble a river." Some men do, in one respect at least. The biggest part of them is their mouth.

HE SET OUT TO BE HONEST.—"Is this meat tender?" asked a red-faced woman at the butcher shop.

"No, ma'am," replied the proprietor; "I'm sorry to say it is rather tough."

"But it is fresh, I suppose?"

"On the contrary, if my sense of smell is an unerring guide, it is slightly tainted."

"H'm! Got any good, sweet butter?"

"Sorry to say our butter is pretty rank.',

"And your cheese?"

"About as tasteless as chalk."

The woman looked at him with alarm, rushed out and told a policeman that there was a crazy man in there.

"So?" said the policeman; "been telling you his meat is tough and his butter is strong and his cheese insipid, eh? I thought likely. He ain't crazy. He began the year with a vow to tell the truth. He has tried it one week, and says if he can keep out of the almshouse he'll try it a day or two longer."

AN ASTONISHED HUSBAND.—A near-sighted man who lives not far from Kingston, N. Y., had never looked through a pair of glasses until a short time ago. One day a peddler called, and among other things, he offered eye-glasses for sale. He persuaded the old man to "try on" a pair. After the farmer had adjusted the glasses, he looked at objects about the room with astonishment. Finally his eyes rested upon his wife. He took a long look at her, and then exclaimed:

"Jane, Jane, I never would have married you if I had known that you was so homely!"

EVERYTHING SAFE.—"Joseph," said the merchant to the bright young man with the best of references, "the bookkeeper tells me you have lost the key of the safe, and he cannot get at the books"

"Yes, sir, one of them; you gave me two you remember."

"Yes, I had duplicates made in case of accident. And the other one?"

"Oh, sir, I take care of that. I was afraid I might lose one of them, you know."

"And is the other all right?"

"Yes, sir. I put it where there was no danger of its being lost. It is in the safe, sir."

MRS. DUMPSEY—Our Bessie is the brightest little child you ever saw! She picks up everything she hears, MRS. Popinjay—Something like our Willie, He picks up everything he sees.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

Pick over the beans and select good ones to plant. Better sell the poorer ones at a low price than plant them. Plant the best of everything.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination proportion and process, unknown to any other medicine, and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. The same success is extending all over the country.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has a record of cures of scrofula and other blood diseases never equalled by any other preparation. The most severe cases yield to this remedy when others have failed to have the slightest effect. Hereditary scrofula, which clings to the blood with the greatest tenacity, is cured by this peculiar medicine.

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, tones the digestive organs, overcomes nervousness, and gives strength and health to the entire system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in being the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 Doses One Dollar," which is an unanswerable argument as to its strength and economy. When given a fair trial it becomes a favorite remedy. If you make up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take anything else.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in the honesty with which every detail of its business is conducted. Every testimonial we publish, and every statement we make in our advertisements, are absolutely true as far as we know. Large numbers of testimonials come to us entirely unsolicited. Send for book containing information.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GOLD is worth $5. per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. H. Mayer. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by thousands of cures. Office 933 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A.M. to 4 P. M., at 3723 N. 16th St., 6 to 7 P. M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A.M. Advice free

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage Improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS and FREE Government LANDS

MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent Free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, ST. PAUL, Minn.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

AFFLICTED and UNFORTUNATE
After all others fail consult
Dr. LOBB
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.
20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price $1 by mail. E. KIDDER & SON, Bellingham, Mass.

FREE by return mail. Full Description Moody's New Taller System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS to Soldiers and Heirs. Send for circulars. No fee unless successful. E. H. GELSTON & CO., Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS all get pensions, if disabled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters relieved; 22 years' practice. Success or no fee. Laws sent free. A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C.

$500 WILL PAY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

THE PROPRIETORS OF Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

For a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 50 CENTS.

The Only Guaranteed Cure

[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a "nasal twang"; the breath is offensive; smell and taste impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT. If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root.* As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our *chief* aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause.* The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and syphilitic taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond al, comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

PERMANENT CURES. The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is *permanent.*

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Discovery $1.00, six bottles for $5.00. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp.

Address, **World's Dispensary Medical Association,** No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BEING PURELY VEGETABLE,

Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle **laxative, alterative,** or active **purgative,** they give the most perfect satisfaction.

PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
As a LIVER PILL, they are Unequaled!
SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, MAR. 8, 1888

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

THE MILL'S TARIFF BILL.

A GREAT REDUCTION UPON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The Tariff bill prepared by Mr. Mills and his Democratic associates was submitted to the Ways and Means Committee on March 1st. The additions to the free list effect a revenue reduction of $22,250,000, while the whole reduction will be about $55,000,000.

The enactment of this measure will afford great relief to the industries and business interest of the country. It will be a very important step towards the establishment of a rational system of taxation. It does not go so far as it might, and it is especially to be regretted that iron ore and coal are not put upon the free list. As Mr. Giffen says, there are instrumental products. They lie at the foundation of our manufacturing interests. Without them the industrial arts cannot be carried on, and they should be free from the burdens of tariff taxation. There should not have been any surrender to local interests in a measure whose spirit and purpose are the general welfare. But, aside from this, the bill is fraught with blessings to the whole country.

It takes the tariff taxes from building materials, from wools that go into our clothing, from articles that are necessary to the farmer in the pursuit of his occupation, and from the wood, hemp and other products that are employed in shipbuilding, The cans in which our fruits are preserved, the ties that bind together the bales of cotton grown by our planters, the bagging for our wheat, the salt for our pork—all these and a large number of other articles are to be free when this bill shall become a law.

Our railroads are to have cheaper steel rails; the cost of the metals and wood from which agricultural implements are made is to be reduced; the crockery and china which furnish forth our tables are not to bear such a burden of taxation as an unjust discrimination imposed upon them. Sugar is to cost somewhat nearer the price that its abundance demands.

In reducing the rates, our manufacturers have been considered in a liberal spirit. The reduction of the tax on their products is accompanied by a greater reduction of the tax on the material from which they are made. If the consumer are to have cheaper clothes and blankets, cheaper dress goods and hats, the manufacturer is to be at liberty to buy his wool in the cheapest market. If the sugar that sweetens food is to cost less, so is the raw sugar that is brought here to be refined.

It is another illustration of the evidence of the sincerity of the Democratic party's promises to wisely lighten the burdens of taxation. It follows naturally and properly the President's admirable message and the utterance of the Saratoga platform. The bill is a vindication of these declarations. It is a wise attempt to undo and remedy the injustice and the iniquities of the Tariff law without doing injury to vested rights. No one can be harmed by such a law as the Democrats propose, while the people will be benefited.

P. T. Barnum declared that the best circus of to-day is not a fair mark for the church's hostility, and in the concluding chapter of a new edition of his autobiography gives this droll story: "On Sunday evening, May 21, 1882, I entered the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, and quietly took a back seat, only to find the keen, clear eyes of the preacher fixed upon me and to hear his resonant voice announce, "I see P. T Barnum is in a back pew of this church and I invite him to come forward and take a seat in my family pew. Mr Barnum always gives me a good seat in his circus and I want to give him as good in my church. Mr. Barnum adds: "I thought the reverend gentleman had the courage of his convictions, and I was grateful to his congregation for the gravity with which they listened to this pulpit notice and made way for me as well some embarrassment I took the seat indicated."

There is no longer any question about the removal of Libby Prison to Chicago. The final transaction in the deal was completed, and the building is now the property of a local syndicate, whose purpose is to transplant it to Chicago, by June 1. The parties interested declare that it will not be converted into a chamber of horrors, but that it will be made an interesting place of resort, alike unobjectionable to Northern and Southern people.

It will be taken down carefully and every brick marked and put in its exact place again at Chicago.

The new revenue reduction bill takes the tariff off of wool, which will put more than a dollar into the pocket of every man, woman and child in the country The same bill will reduce the tariff on sugar and make that article cheaper. These features of the new tariff bill will operate directly in favor of the mass.

Why suffer sleepless nights with a distressing cough, while a quarter of a dollar invested in 'Sellers' Cough Syrup' will give instant relief.

STORY OF AN ARMY DOG.

How Joe Coburn's Pet Lived and Died in New Mexico—He Goes Confidently Into Fort McRae as Company Dog and Has a Series of Adventures—After Tackling Hornets and a New Mexican Bear He Yields Up His Commission in Disgust.

I SEE by the reptile press, as my silver-tongued friend, Mr. Daniel Dougherty, the orator of the Upper Schuylkill, felicitously says, that Mr. Joseph Coburn is again in trouble. I do not know Mr. Coburn, but I once had the pleasure of meeting his dog at Fort McRae, N. M., during the balmy spring months of 1874. It is an unwritten law and a cast-iron custom of the service that every company in the United States army shall own a dog, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Company Dog and to be respected accordingly. Said dog has regularly the run of the barracks, frequently the run of the kitchen and occasionally a run of bad luck, and to this rule the Company Dog of Troop H, Eighth Cavalry, was no exception.

He was a large dog, with rough hair, bow legs and an alkaline disposition, and the red-headed recruit in whose society he came to us confessed that he had larcenously obtained him from Joe Coburn, and partly on account of these personal characteristics, and partly because of his distinguished derivation, he was taken at once to the barracks and installed as Company Dog with the title of "Old Jack."

There were four other dogs at Fort McRea. One was the doctor's—a long-legged, mangy, hair-lipped, liver-colored (I refer now to the dog, not the doctor), lop-eared hound, with a sore eye and a great predatory fondness for steak, chops or any other delicacies which happened to be cooking in the neighborhood. He got a regular walloping every morning from my cook, another every noon from the company cook, and with odd wallopings thrown in from time to time by the doctor, his career as a thief was not without excitement.

Besides the doctor's dog there were three others—Captain Engel's dog "Dot," half King Charles, half Chihuahua; Johnny Ayres' yellow pup "Tommy," half mongrel, half cur, and the terrier "Fan," belonging to Lieutenant Farnsworth, who had a history and only one eye—that is, the terrier had.

Of course, when Old Jack arrived there was a flutter in canine circles of Fort McRae. There was considerable more flutter about five minutes later. Old Jack promptly mounted the doctor's dog, scalloped his ears, chewed his tail and gave him a game leg, all inside of four seconds; then chased Johnny Ayres' pup into the Quartermaster's corral, where a sad-eyed and lurking mule kicked the pup over the fence, and then, followed joyously by Dot and Fan, Old Jack marched proudly to his new quarters and was installed.

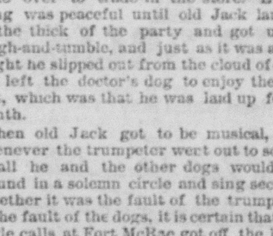
Things began to freshen up at Fort McRae. Having asserted his authority, old Jack and the other dogs became fast friends and used to gambol together on the parade ground, chase the same jack-rabbit and indulge in other athletic sports without hard feelings. One day old Jack and Johnny Ayres' pup were playing tag, and it was the pup's turn to catch. Old Jack started, led the pup twice around the guard-house, over across the parade, then over to the laundress' quarters. A cauldron of soft soap had just been set out to cool, and old Jack made a break for it. He cleared it with ease, but the pup didn't, and the laundress came out and lammed him for spoiling the soap, and there wasn't much left of the pup when Ayres arrived but a big blister and some loose hair and yells.

Another time the doctor's dog was exchanging the compliments of the season with several Mexican dogs whose owners had come over to trade in the store. Every thing was peaceful until old Jack landed in the thick of the party and got up a rough-and-tumble, and just as it was at its height he slipped out from the cloud of dust and left the doctor's dog to enjoy the result, which was that he was laid up for a month.

Then old Jack got to be musical, and whenever the trumpeter went out to sound a call he and the other dogs would sit around in a solemn circle and sing second. Whether it was the fault of the trumpeter or the fault of the dogs, it is certain that the bugle calls at Fort McRae got off the lines prescribed by the regulations and the trumpeter, the dogs and a club got into trouble several consecutive times, and the musical kindergarten and the dogs were broken up together.

The burst of warm weather in early May gave the dogs a new employment. There are marmots in New Mexico, and these sagacious animals make their first appearance from their burrows just after the snow has cleared off and the cacti are preparing to bloom. Old Jack, having come from the North, naturally thought it would be both feasible and great fun to dig for a marmot he had chased into a burrow just back of the corral, and Ayres' pup and the doctor's dog hadn't better sense than to join in. They dug and dug, and pawed dirt and yelped with excitement, each from time to time plunging his nose down and taking a sniff, while the marmot had merely gone to the other end of the burrow, which was in Arizona, perhaps, or Colorado, may be, or old Mexico or Texas, and curled up for a nap.

The dogs dug until dinner time and then knocked off for an hour, returning with fresh vigor about 1:30 o'clock p. m. The doctor's dog started in at the excavation made in the morning, and old Jack and Ayres' pup began at another hole a few feet away, while Fan and Dot looked on and encouraged them. The hole selected by Ayres' pup was once tenanted by a marmot, but had been pre-empted during the previous summer by a large and multiplying colony



HE MET THE DOCTOR'S DOG.

of ground hornets, and the nest was about two feet below the surface. It took Ayres' pup about ten minutes to reach the nest and about four seconds for the hornets to reach Ayres' pup, and then affairs at Fort McRae began to heat up. The hornets divided themselves into five platoons, and the five dogs each got one, and the next moment each dog raced for home with a nebulous train of dust and hornets in his wake, and the doctor's peaceful home, the barracks, Ayres' store and headquarters simultaneously got a dose of excitement and inflammation which kept the hospital busy the rest of the day.

The trouble with old Jack was, he never could find out whether any thing was loaded or not until after he had fooled with it. He hadn't been brought up in New Mexico and he wasn't used to the climate and the natural history bothered him some. One day I was off hunting near Elephant Bluff and old Jack was along. Up on a ledge about thirty feet high I saw a bear and without dismounting took a snap shot, just barking his leg and getting his temper so red hot he was cross-eyed. Well, old Jack heard the report and saw the bear, and rushed up the hill to retrieve. He never had seen a bear before—thought it was some variety of cow, I suppose—and the more I yelled for him to come back the faster he clawed gravel to get at the bear. The bear was mad clear through, but when he saw old Jack tearing up the hill he forgot all about his wound and sat down, smiling in a light-hearted way, and waited for the dog to come up. The dog came. The hill was steep and old Jack was out of breath, but the thought of how funny it would be to retrieve that bear braced him up and he raced along the ledge, getting bigger and bigger with his own importance at every jump. Finally he arrived, but he didn't stay long. The bear fetched him one sportive but loud slap and old Jack sailed skyward and then went down the hill thirty feet without touching ground, while the bear sat down and smiled again.

Trifling as this error was, it seemed to produce a sad impression on old Jack's mind. Our personal relations remained friendly still, but there was in his eyes a mild reproach, which seemed to intimate that he thought I had abused his confidence in some way. Some Mexicans took a tame

THEY SANG SECOND.

bear through the fort one day, and old Jack promptly disappeared, and was found three days later under the hay in a congestive chill. I whistled to him one morning and he came joyously, but when he saw my carbine and knew I was going hunting, he galloped back to the barracks and gazed upon me from afar as one who would say: "Well, I wish you luck, but you'll have to excuse me!" He seemed to have lost his taste for field sports and took to lying dreamily around the kitchen, day and night, taking no interest in New Mexican affairs, except now and then a passing interest in a New Mexican flea, and one morning at reveille old Jack failed to respond to the roll-call, for he had been mustered out. Some never knew the cause of his untimely demise, but I divined it. Joe Coburn had educated him to believe he could wallop any thing that walked on four legs, and his little disappointment with that New Mexican bear had robbed his haughty nature of all desire to live.—*Henry Guy Carleton, in N. Y. World*

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

How Capitalists Intend to Utilize the Water Power of Niagara.

Not long since some speculative Eastern capitalists offered a reward of $100,000 for the best device for utilizing the power of Niagara Falls for electric light and electric power purposes. Quite a number of schemes have been suggested by scientists and engineers, the most prominent of which is the one proposed by the "Niagara Falls Hydraulic Motor and Power Company," of New York, of which Dr. Kossuth Morgnor, of this city, is president and George S. Bowen, of New York, is secretary. The company has organized with a capital stock of $15,000,000, and propose to supply electric light and power to all cities within a radius of one thousand miles of the falls.

The plan by which the company proposes to construct its works and operate was the

METHOD OF OBTAINING POWER.

other day explained to a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reporter by Dr. Morgnor. In the first place, short abutments of granite will be erected on each side of the Niagara river just above the falls. A steel cable ten inches in diameter will then be stretched across and fastened to the abutments. Connected with the cable are to be large flatboats made of steel and loaded with ballast; in the rear of the boats are large wheels connected together by a universal-coupling shaft, so as to allow the current or ice to move the boats without interfering with the revolution of the wheels. This shaft is to be connected with an immense power house on the American side, in which will be located any number of powerful dynamos that will generate electricity which will be sent to Buffalo, Rochester, N. Y., and other cities, by cable.

"Don't you think that your scheme is a little experimental?" suggested the reporter.

"Not at all," replied the doctor; "the best scientific experts in the country have examined the matter, and say the plan suggested is perfectly feasible. The power house will be an imposing structure and an ornament to Niagara. We will also construct a pontoon bridge on our boats for the convenience of pedestrians and vehicles, from which we expect to derive considerable revenue. We will light the whole neighborhood of Niagara with electric lights, including our pontoons, power house, etc. I have communicated with a number of Senators and Congressmen for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the United States Government before any thing could be done, and was informed that the Government had nothing to do with it, as it was strictly a private business matter, to be carried out as other similar enterprises. I have received practically the same information from the Canadian Government. We will begin the erection of the electric plant as soon as the weather will permit."

A Merry New Year!!

Old Fathnr Time, like the Harvester, annually gathers in the crop and 1887 like its predecessors has been stored away for reference only. 1888, in its gay and youthful attire is upon us, and with it brings new resolutions, inspiration and vigor. We enter the New Year with the best of wishes towards all and kindly solict a share of your patronage.

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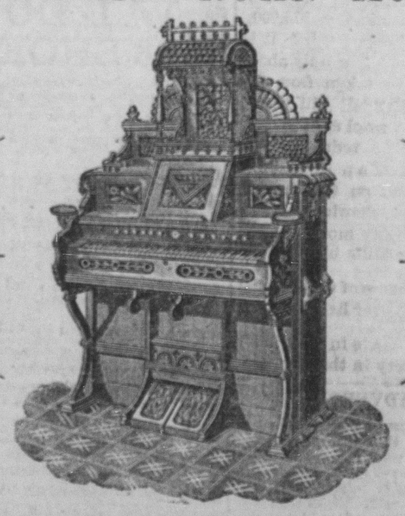

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov 20, 1

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 20 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 56 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 55 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 50 a m
"	arr at	Erie	2 58 p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 20 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 25 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 46 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	5 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACN	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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Westward.				Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	4 10	5 4	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 55	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 22	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 25	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 08		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
4 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 28		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 38		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.10 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

PUBLIC SALE.—Thursday March 15. The undersigned will offer the following property at public sale at his residence one mile west of Tusseyville: Four work horses, 3 are mares, 1 6 years old, a driver, 1 8 years old, 1 9 years old, 2 colts 1 and 2 years old, five good milk cows 4 of which will be fresh by time of sale, 1 breeding sow, chester white boar, 16 shoats, 17 head of young cattle, 29 head of sheep, thorough bred leister ram, 4 wethers, ewes are excellent stock, broad wheeled wagon, 2-horse wagon, open buggy, hay ladders 22 feet, Willoby grain drill with attachments, Hench cultivator, 3-horse cultivator, two 1-horse cultivators, hay rake, corn-planter, reaper and mower combined, 2-horse sled, fanning mill, 2 harrows, plows, hay fork with rope and pulley, lot of harness, grain cradle, forks shovels, 2 axes, saws, etc., etc., A lot of household goods, coal stove, cook stove, lot of chairs, tables, flour chest, meat vessels, etc. A lot of corn in the ear. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

Wm. Goheen, Auct. J. H. WAGNER

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE the late residence of Wm. C. Love, dec'd, about ¾ mile west of Tusseyville, on Monday, MARCH 27, '88 4 horses—13 years, 2 6 years, 1 breeding mare 7 years old, with colt, 2 colts, 3 milk cows, 4 calves, 2 steers, 1 hog, Osborne reaper and mower combined, broad wheeled wagon, 1 2 horse wagon, bob sled, hay ladders, new top buggy, buggy tongue, Hoosier grain drill and fertilizer combined, hay rake, fanning mill corn scrapper, cornplanter, Try Me cutting box, cultivators, 2 Syracuse plows, 3 harrows, harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, single trees, forks, rake, chains, and a lot of harness, also ⅓ interest in 10 acres of wheat and 20 acres of rye in the ground, several hundred bushels of corn in ear, dinner bell, grind stone, ⅓ interest in 10 horse power traction engine, Nicholas & Sheppard make. Sale to commence at 12.30.

MAGGIE LOVE,
J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Wm. Goheen, auct. Administrators.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, Pa.,

—SATURDAY, MARCH 17,—

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described

o——)REAL ESTATE(——o

the property of the late John Bartges, deceased, Gregg township, said county, viz: All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Gregg, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Meiss et al, east by lands of Geo. Krape and others, south lands by Geo. Korman et al, west by lands of J. B. Fisher etal. Containing one hundred and fifty acres and 132 perches. About twenty acres of the above are covered with fine pine and oak timber. Thereon erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

large bank barn and other out buildings all in good condition. There is also a fine orchard of choice fruit; good well and cistern at the house. This farm is pleasantly situate near the village of Farmers Mills. The public school building is on the premises, and it is but a few rods to post-office, churches, and smith shop. Anyone desiring a first-class farm in one of the best communities in the county would do well to examine this one before purchasing elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of purchase money cash upon confirmation of sale; one third in one year and the balance in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the premises, and to bear interest.

C. P. HEWES,
Trustee.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of F. L. Olds, Supervising Architect of the Pennsylvania State College, at State College, Centre Co., Pa., up to 12m. on the 13th day of March, 1888.

For the following work, to wit:

The furnishing of all materials, labor, and completion of two dwellings, constructed of brick and wood, the foundations for which are completed.

Also: for an Armory and Assembly Hall, one story building of brick or stone, ground size 81x160.

Also: for the completion of the outside foundation walls of the Physical and Chemical Laboratory building.

Drawing and specifications for the foregoing work, can be seen at the office of the Supervising Architect.

Each bid to be accompanied with a certified check for $150 00, made payable to the Treasurer of The Pennsylvania State College. Said check to be returned if the bid is not accepted or it accepted to be returned upon the signing of contract.

Bids to be addressed to John Hamilton, chairman building committee, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications for additional buildings are in preparation and will be advertised for proposals at an early date.

JNO. HAMILTON, } Com.
C. W. ROBERTS. }

PENNS VALLEY INSTITUTE

—CENTRE HALL, PA.—

This school will commence its spring session of ten weeks, on Monday, April 9th, 1888. To all who contemplate attending school, we extend a hearty welcome to enter our school. The course of instruction will be adapted to the wants of the students.

TERMS:—Tuition per session, $5.00 to $8.00. For further information address

A. L. LITTLE., Principal,
Centre Hall, Pa.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.

The 33rd Session opens Monday evening, April 30, for the Teaching in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address,

F. C. MOYER, Director,
6t. Freeburgh, Pa

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With her stock, dairy and grain products. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent to railroad, for sale cheap on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address, J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner, or C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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LAND COMMISSIONER,
W. C. R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 1y

O—LOHR'S—NEW—GROCERY.—

The grocery of Lohr & Strohmeier, having been purchased by the undersigned, the same will be carried on at the same place, and with important additions to the stock, to make the store more complete than heretofore, and at low prices. His stock will comprise

——SUGARS,——
COFFEES,—— ——TEAS,
——CANNED GOODS.——
DRIED FRUITS,—— ——CRACKERS.
——TOBACCOS,——
SEGARS,—— ——CONFECTIONERIES,
——ETC., ETC.——

The stock will always be fresh and of best goods. Every effort will be made to please, and a share of the public patronage is solicited.

16jun2m JAS. H. LOHR.
Centre Hall.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

The New York Supreme Court So Styles a Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A receiver of stolen goods is the description which the General Term of the Supreme Court has just affixed to the Rev. Anson G. Phelps Atterbury's Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian church, now known as the Park Presbyterian church. The stolen goods described are the comfortably endowed Phelps Mission in East Thirty-fifth street, which the grandchildren of Anson G. Phelps founded and provided a fund for. The property was worth about $42,000. It was incorporated under the free church law of 1854, which provides that the organizations established under it shall be absolutely unsectarian, and that neither their works nor their moneys shall be ever controlled by any one religious denomination.

On October 13, 1886, the trustees of Phelps Mission met. The trustees at that date were Henry Dale, who married a daughter of James Stokes, and contested his father-in-law's will, the Rev. Anson G. Phelps Atterbury, whose father, Benjamin B. Atterbury, married a daughter of Anson G. Phelps; Killaen Van Rensselaer, a brother-in-law of the clergyman; Francis H. Slack, George Dodge, A. M. Dodge, and William E. Dodge Stokes. Mr. George Dodge cabled his resignation from Europe. The Rev. Mr. Atterbury said that he had a power of attorney to act for A. M. Dodge. Mr. Benjamin B. Atterbury was elected trustee in the place of George Dodge. It was then proposed by the Rev. Mr. Atterbury to consolidate the Phelps Mission with the Rev. Mr. Atterbury's church on Eighty-fourth street. Mr. Stokes protested that this was illegal under the terms of the incorporation. The resolution to consolidate was passed, however.

W. E. Dodge Stokes brought suit in the Supreme Court to prevent this consolidation. He was beaten at Special Term and an alleged consolidation was effected, the new corporation being known as the Park Presbyterian Church. An alleged conveyance of the mission property was made to this corporation. The General Term has just reversed that decision. Judges Van Brunt, Bartlett, and Macomber all concurring. Judge Van Brunt, who writes the decision, uses blunt language. He says:

"The plaintiff has showd that all of his associate trustees were engaged in the conspiracy to deprive the Phelps Mission of vitality and rob it of its property for the benefit of another corporation, in the success of which one of them was deeply interested, being pastor of the recipient of the stolen goods.

"The fact that one of the of the trustees Phelps Mission, who is alleged to have been the chief promoter of this scheme of consolidation, was also the pastor of the Eghty-fourth street Presbyterian Church, would of iself be sufficient if no other ground existed to invalidate the whole proceeding.

Election Officers Guilty of Fraud.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 5.—The famous Sixth Ward election fraud case came to an end here yesterday morning by the jury rendering a verdict of guilty on two counts of fraud and one of adding ballots to the poll, and acquitting of conspiracy. Ephraim H. Shaub, Walter B. Samson, J. W. Brown, D. E. Bitner and Frank Calder were the election officers of the Sixth Ward at the Republican primary election in this city in May last, and they returned less than one-third the votes for several candidates. Prosecution followed by the Republican Anti-Corruption Association, and after a trial of ten days, and the examination of nearly five hundred witnesses, a verdict was reached yesterday. Several of the accused belong to the most prominent families in the city.

Heirs to a Great Fortune.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—Mrs. Ellen Silar, of 18 Spring street, and James Nally, of 232 Clinton street, this city, are in receipt of intelligence that they, with five other relatives, have fallen heirs by the death of their aunt, Mrs. Ellen Blake, of England, to a fortune of $7,500,000. Mrs. Silar was a favorite with her deceased aunt, and was named after her by Mrs. Blake herself. She came to this country many years ago, and married Charles Silar, a poor man, who is now a railroad flagman. Nally is a saloon keeper. The other heirs are the Misses Mary and Bridget Feeney, of Yonkers, N. Y., and John and Nicholas Nally and Miss Margaret Feeney, of Dublin, Ireland.

Pitiable Condition of Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., March 3.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, arrived here yesterday. After viewing the wreck wrought by the cyclone Miss Barton said that all that had been presented to the public through the daily press could not give a faint idea of the pitiable condition of the city. "The necessities," she said, "are not realized throughout the country. If the people of this country could come here and look but once at the scene the donations would flow in at once."

$40,000 Fire in New Philadelphia.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 5.—The fire at New Philadelphia in this county destroyed nine buildings and resulted in a loss of $40,000. J. B. Briscoe's store was the first burned out, and was in ruins when the Pottsville Fire Department got there. A lamp exploded in the cellar of the store. The fire extended to the adjoining eight dwelling houses owned by Eli T. Miller of Middleport.

Terrible Blizzard in Michigan,

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 4.—The worst gale and snow storm of this winter is now raging the entire length of Lake Superior. For twenty-four hours the blizzard has been in progress here and the railroads are entirely blockaded. The wind is thirty-four miles an hour and a heavy body of snow has fallen.

A Mother Murders Her Four Children.

BARACOA, Cuba, March 3.—A mother murdered her four children in cold blood. She chopped of the heads of two of them with a hatchet, and the other two she held in a tub of water until drowned and then cut them up. She said that the devil tempted her to the crime.

Mrs. Grant in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 5.—Mrs. Gen. Grant arrived here Saturday noon with Senator Stanford and party. After a very short stop in this city they left for St. Augustine, where they will remain for two weeks. Mrs. Grant was in excellent health.

Germany's Kaiser Again Ill.

BERLIN, March 5.—Emperor William was confined to his bed yesterday with his old complaint. His physicians state that they will be better able to decide to-day whether the attack is dangerous.

The Deadly Italian Alps.

ROME, March 5.—Two hundred corpses have been recovered from the avalanches which have recently occurred in the Italian Alps.

THE BIG "Q" STRIKE.

The Situation in the West—A Significant Meeting in New York.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Both the leaders of the strike and the head officials of the road rested on their oars yesterday and took a few hours of much needed rest. The ground floor of the big Q building, where the departments of the general officers are located, were deserted. Up in the superintendent's office, however, all was life and bustle.

The seventy-five Reading men who came in on an early train and who were taken to the Commercial Hotel for the purpose of keeping them from brotherhood influences, were on hand at the building at noon and put through the usual tests. All of them proved themselves competent, and last night they left town on a special train for points in Illinois and Iowa.

An informal meeting of the Grievance Committee was held last night, and the various local lodges of firemen and engineers were also in secret session at their headquarters. The chiefs of the two brotherhoods had nothing to say beyond the fact that it was unlikely that any definite plan of future operations would be decided upon until the full committee assembled to-day.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—Two hundred and fifty engineers, members of Divisions 369 and 150 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing the various Chicago-St. Paul roads, met here yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike and guaranteeing the striking engineers plenty of financial assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—A statement has been prepared by direction of Chairman Lee of the Reading strikers, and it was endorsed last evening by the Reading Railroad Employes' Executive Board. It says:

The remonstrance of the engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad against the attitude assumed by the Reading railroaders in stepping into their places has given rise to the impression that they are the injured party. Have they forgotten the time when the Knights were striking against oppression in the Southwest, how their chief was the means of causing the strike to terminate in a disastrous and ignominious failure? This is one of the many aggressive and unfriendly acts perpetrated by the Brotherhood at the instigation of their leader. In pursuance of their selfish policy they again stepped in to defeat the Knights and render the Reading railroad strike unsuccessful.

"Mr. Arthur was particularly officious in proffering aid to the Reading officials by offering to supply the places of the strikers with the Brotherhood men. After passively enduring defeat on these occasions through the instrumentality of the Brotherhood, forbearance at length ceased to be a virtue and the Knights adopted the law of retaliation, and I authoritatively state they will not relinquish the position they have taken until Mr. Arthur redresses the wrong he perpetrrted against them, by withdrawing every Brotherhood man on the Reading system, including the Bound Brook Division.

"GEORGE L. EASTMAN,
National Organizer."

NEW YORK, March 5.—A secret meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held at Tammany Hall yesterday to take action on the strike of the engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road. Delegates from fifteen divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this vicinity were present, representing all the roads centreing in this ty.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"As it is learned from good authority that the managers of various railways throughout the country have combined in secretly aiding and assisting the management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway in their present trouble, and as such action on the part of said managers is cowardly and unfair, we, as representatives of the various divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this vicinity, in convention assembled, hereby denounce said action on the part of said managers, and delare that we, as an organization, are justified in resorting to extreme measures in overcoming this outside interference with our brotherhood engineers upon the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

To this end we recommend that if the aforesaid difficulty is not settled within a reasonable time upon a fair and reasonable basis that all the brotherhood men upon the connecting lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system resign their positions upon a given date.

If this action as a means of last resort is not sufficient to gain the just and reasonable demands of the engineers and firemen upon the aforesaid railway, we, as an entire organization throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, will join issues with them in a universal demand for the acknowledged rights of being paid the established rates for work actually performed.

The step proposed in the second clause of these resolutions should not be taken before the 15th of this month; and that of the succeeding clause not earlier than the 30th, so that the traveling and business public may be inconvenienced as little as possible.

It is the unanimous opinion of the delegates here assembled that each and every division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers throughout the country should immediately call special meetings and take action upon these resolutions and notify our Grand Chief Engineer of their decision in the matter at once thereafter; also, that delegates should hold themselves in readiness to attend a special convention of the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on short notice.

In consideration of the business interests of the country, we sincerely regret the necessity of resorting to these extreme measures, and trust that our friends will not be slow in placing the responsibility where it so clearly belongs—upon the penurious and tyrannical management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system.

A copy of the resolutions were ordered to be forwarded to P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer, and to F. P. Sergent, G. W. M.

HIS CASE IS HOPELESS.

Unfavorable Result of a Microscopic Examination—The Prince Makes His Will.

BERLIN, March 5.—The last ray of hope for the recovery of the Crown Prince is abandoned. The imperial family has passed through a most trying ordeal, taking what comfort they could from a flickering hope. Now they have ceased to hope against hope and are prepared for the worst.

The first result of the microscopic examination by Prof. Waldmeyer, as communicated to the Emperor, are unfavorable, disclosing traces of cancer. The full official report of Prof. Waldmeyer will be delayed until Dr. Recklinghausen makes an analysis. Dr. Ziemmsen will probably also be requested to examine the pus. Apart from the results of the examination, court dispatches confirm the progress of symptoms tending toward a fatal issue. The occasional appearance of improvement is followed by a renewal of the gravest indications. Thus on Thursday the Crown Prince seemed stronger and in better spirits, but during the following night there was an access of diarrhœa, with fever.

The respites from suffering that the Crown Prince obtains encourges confidence that he will be enabled to return to Berlin. If he is fated to die suddenly at San Remo, he has everything ready. He has written his will and prepared a political testament for his son.

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Athlophoros says nothing but—*cures*. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have *proved* it to be a *quick, safe, sure* cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887
In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WILSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1888.
Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.
Mrs. LOUISE CHERRY.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs..	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease.....	.50
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.50
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When do you start? Where from? How many in your party? What amount of freight or baggage have you? What route do you prefer? Upon receipt of an answer to the above questions you will be furnished, free of expense, with the lowest rates, also maps, time tables, pamphlets, or other valuable information which will save trouble, time and money. Agents will call in person where necessary. Parties not ready to answer above questions should cut out and preserve this notice for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. WARREN, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York.
Send for new map of Northwest.

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FRANK BIBLE.

——ATTORNEY AT LAW——
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan19tf

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o——)Merchant Tailor(——o
Centre Hall, Pa.

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o——)SHIRK'S BUILDING(——o

at Centre Hall, and am prepared to attend to all work pertaining to my line of business. Having taken a complete course in cutting, I feel confident that my work will give satisfaction. A good fit guaranteed in every case. Give me a call and examine my work. tf.

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Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats	$ 30
Wheat, white	80	Rye	50
Corn, shelled	45	Barley, No. 1	50

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.
Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	18 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 00
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	20 00	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
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☞A discount on all above prices will be made for SPOT Cash,

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Double B. L. Shot Guns, Top Snap, Double bolt, Twist Barrels Rebounding Locks, Extension Rib, Pistol Grip, Patent Forend, Solid Plungers, Matted Rib, Ornamented Rubber Butt, left barrel Choke bored, 10, 12 and 16 gauge	20 50
Little Breech-loading Squirrel Rifles from $4 00 to $7 00.	

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The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving.

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No. 4—"Christ on Calvary," 22x28 inches in size, Mezzo gravevure	1 00
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JAS. N. LEITZEL

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A 12-year-old boy, while coasting at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on the 26th ult., went under a railroad train and was killed.

—Lee Wells and George Urquhart, each 14 years of age, quarrelled in Houston, Texas, on the evening of the 26th ult. Urquhart drew a revolver and shot Wells dead.

—Four masked men broke into the house of Abram Harnish, a farmer living near Rohrerstown, Lancaster county, Penna., on the morning of the 26th ult., and, presenting revolvers at the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Harnish, made them hand over what money was in the house, $70. Burglars entered the Baum House, in Miamisburg, Ohio, on the morning of the 27th ult., Charles E. Baum, the proprietor, opened fire on them and was fatally shot by one of the burglars. The safe had been broken open and $700 taken.

—According to Munhall's dictionary of statistics the average age of all the people living in France is 32 years, 2 months and 12 days. In the United States the average is only 24 years, 10 months and 24 days.

—William S. Bracken, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, shot himself in the head in Greenwood Cemetery on the 27th ult. It is stated that he cannot recover. William C. Eddy, a hackman in Watertown, New York, after shooting three times at his wife on the morning of the 27th ult., cut his throat with a razor and died in a short time. He had been on a spree and his wife refused to live with him. She was not injured. Maggie Gugan, 15 years of age, was assaulted and murdered on the morning of the 27th ult., in a boot heel factory on State street, Chicago. Zephaniah Davis, colored, aged 22 years, who was employed as janitor, is supposed to be the murderer. He has disappeared.

—Dr. Schliemann returned to Athens recently from Cerigo (Cythera), where he attained his main object of discovering the ancient temple of Aphrodite mentioned by Homer and Herodotus, but except some Cyclopean walls there are no vestiges of antiquity.

—A despatch from Mount Vernon, Illinois, says the weather continues extremely cold, and the homeless have suffered greatly during the past 48 hours. The Finance Committee has issued a card to the general public stating that all subscriptions received will be devoted to the purchase of building material, household furniture and other articles necessary to provide the destitute and needy with shelter. Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Association, has received from the Chairman of the Relief Committee at Mount Vernon this despatch: "The cyclone at Mount Vernon caused the death of 25; wounded, 215; over 500 houses destroyed, in which nearly 2000 people lived; 1000 homeless and houseless; about 500 being daily fed by charity. The extent of the suffering cannot be described. If possible, come and help the sufferers at once." Miss Barton and Field Agent Hubbell will go to the scene of suffering.

—The ice in the Susquehanna broke up at Lock Haven, Pa., on the morning of the 27th ult. After moving a little more than an hour a gorge formed on the Pennsylvania Canal Company's dam and extended to Farrandsville, six miles up the river. No serious damage was done. Large gangs of men are at work clearing the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad track of ice.

—As the steamer Julia, plying between South Vallejo and Vallejo Station, California, was about to leave her moorings on the morning of the 27th ult., with about seventy persons on board, an explosion occurred. Those on deck were thrown into the water, but the majority were below the decks, as it was cold and foggy. Fire followed the explosion, and after being burned to the water's edge, the steamer sank to the bottom with a great number of victims buried under the debris in the cabin. It is believed that between 30 and 40 lives were lost. Up to a late hour on the afternoon of the 27th ult., twelve bodies had been recovered.

—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has informed the officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and the Chicago Post-office that the Brotherhood men could not take out mail trains. The officers of the Burlington road said on the 28th ult. that applications for positions as engineers and firemen were coming in constantly from all over the country, but as the company does not accept anybody except after rigid examination to see that they are competent, the process of hiring men is slow. They do not expect the road to be in running order again for ten days. About fifty men have so far been selected. No effort was made to remove freight on the 28th ult., and none was received. The striking engineers hint that the difficulties will come to an early termination. They have, it appears, some encouragement from somewhere, but from whom it comes or anything further cannot be learned. The company notified the strikers that those who did not apply for positions by noon on the 29th ult., would be considered out of the company's service. While none of the general officers were willing to enter into a literal interpretation of the notice, it was generally understood as an ultimatum on the part of the company that it proposes to cut loose from all recognition of the Brotherhood, and to deal with the strikers as individuals. Notices were also posted warning the strikers to keep away from the depots and round houses of the company and calling attention to the laws relating to interference with property. At McCook, Nebraska, the strikers dragged a non-union man from a locomotive and beat him almost to death. They then "killed" the engine. The town authorities arrested a number of the leaders and a telegram was sent to Lincoln requesting that the State militia be ordered out.

—During a party at the house of William Means, a farmer, near Hillsboro, Ohio, on the evening of the 23d ult., two sisters named Stovey, left the house and dressed up in ghostly fashion. They wrapped themselves in sheets, put on false faces made of dough and then burst suddenly in upon the guests. Four girls fainted, two were restored without much trouble, but Dora E. Akins and Lizzie Chaney "were restored only to pass into a condition of frightful delirium, screaming and crying constantly. The physicians hold but slender hopes of the recovery of their reason."

—While a farmer named Miller and his wife were at church on the evening of the 27th ult., their house, near Fair Haven, Minnesota, was burned, and their three children, aged 13, 10 and 7, perished in the flames. The explosion of a lantern caused the fire.

—A passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad was run into on the evening of the 27th ult., by a freight train on the Mendota branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, at East Clinton, Illinois. P. R. Wilhelm and Road Master Seigrist were fetally, and Thomas Morrison severely, injured. The blame for the accident is laid on the "Q," engineer, a green hand.

—John K. Eisher, cigar manufacturer of Manheim, committed suicide in a hotel in Lancaster, Penna., on the morning of the 28th ult. Several weeks ago he was arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of assaulting a woman, and this is supposed to have caused suicide. Norman Lawshe, son of Colonel Peter Lawshe, a well-known editor, committed suicide at his father's residence in Atlanta, on the morning of the 28th ult. It was "about a girl."

—Edgar Haney, a young newspaper and periodical vender on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, was found dead in one of the streets of Berkely, Virginia, on the morning of the 28th ult. His appearance indicated that he had been robbed and murdered.

—Zeph Davis, the young colored man who murdered 15-year-old Maggie Gaughan in Chicago on the morning of the 27th ult., made a confession on the 29th. He says he was alone in the store when Maggie came in, on the morning of the 27th ult. After she had stood by the stove some time he told her to go to work. Some words passed between them, and, becoming angered, he picked up a hatchet with which he had been splitting wood, and threw it at her. The weapon cut her forehead and hand. Then she began to strike at him, when he killed her with the hatchet. He denied having criminally assaulted the girl. Davis claims to be 17 years of age, although he appears to be two or three years older. Williiam Beeson has been arrested at Meridian, Mississippi, for the murder of the Watkins girl at Gainesville, Texas, last summer. Beeson was bent on robbery. The Watkins girl awakened, and he killed her and struck the Bestwick girl with a hatchet. The latter recovered. At a settlement known as Spanish Camp, about 60 miles west of Houston, Texas, on the morning of the 26th ult., a negro cabin was set on fire and the occupants shot down as they ran from the building. Five were killed, one severely wounded, and two perished in the flames. In the same neighborhood the dead body of William Battle, colored, was found hanging to a tree. The affair is said to be the outcome of a suit over the title of the land where the negroes lived and which they had purchased. The suit was decided in favor of the negroes. The settlement is said to be composed of Mexicans, negroes and desperate whites.

—A train on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad was stopped about a mile from Kingsland, Arkansas, on the morning of the 29th, by three robbers. They took the contents of the safe in the express car. The exact amount taken is not known, but is believed to be large. The mail car and passengers were not molested. The safe of Mogle & Gilbraith, jewelers, of Greensburg, Kansas, was robbed of $7700 in watches, jewelry and money, on the evening of the 28th.

—In Kansas City, on the 29th ult., part of the roof of the nearly completed Midland Hotel collapsed, and a tremendous mass of brick, mortar, iron pillars and other debris fell to the ground floor, eight stories below. Frank Edison, a young carpenter, was killed, and about twelve others were injured, but only one, John O'Brien, a plumber, is believed to be in a dangerous condition. The loss on the building is estimated by the owners at not more than $50,000. The cause of the disaster appears to have been the giving way of a "shoe" supporting one of the trusses which held up the roof and ceiling of the top floor. The heavy steel beam, being knitted to others, pulled the adjacent truss down and they tore their way down through the lower floors. Outside of the place where the floors were torn through no damage seems to have been done to the building.

—A slight earthquake shook San Francisco about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th ult. At several points north of that city a shock was felt severe enough to cause people to run out of their houses in alarm.

—Annie E. Briggs was arrested in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 29th ult., on the charge of shop lifting. Dress goods valued at $1200 were found in her rooms. It is said that for two years she had been shipping goods to Vermont.

—Mrs. Mary Brown, a widow killed herself in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 29th ult., by taking chloroform.

—The total receipts of the Government for the month of February were $31,422,883, and the total expenditure $19,424,626. After deducing interest payments there will remain about $6,500,000, which will represent the actual decrease in the public debt for the month.

—James Winn and Thomas Kelley were killed at Kansas City on the afternoon of the 29th ult., by the falling of a sewer embankment.

—Early on the morning of the 29th four hundred men forced open the jail in Carthage, Missouri, took out Thomas Forsyth, who had confessed that he murdered County Treasurer Hill by cutting off his head and that he had robbed him of $6000, and hanged him to a tree. Frederick A. Hale, a prominent architect in Denver, Colorado, killed M. F. O'Reilly, a contractor, on the 29th ult. O'Reilly commenced an attack, when Hale shot him. At the coroner's inquest Hale was exonerated. A shooting affray occurred on the morning of the 1st at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, between Edwin Barbour, one of the editors of the *Advance* and Ellis Williams, a son of the editor of the *Exponent*. Barbour shot Williams dead and was slightly wounded himself. The trouble grew out of an article in the *Advance* which offended Williams and for which Barbour assumed the responsibility. Barbour is a nephew of the United States Senator elect from Virginia.

—Harry Witmer, a painter, living near Lancaster, Penna., committed suicide on the 1st. Christian Launer, Sr., the Adams Express Agent at Olney, Illinois, hanged himself on the 29th ult. He was short in his accounts about $500. There was also a shortage of about $500 in his accounts as treasurer of the A. O. U. W. Lodge. Mrs. Heaton Manice, who arrived in Chicago on the 26th ult., and registered at the Leland Hotel from New York, shot and killed herself on the morning of the 1st.

—The worst storm of the winter set in at Duluth, Minnesota, on the evening of the 29th ult. On the 1st high winds prevailed, and thick snow rendered it almost impossible to see across the street. Departing trains were obliged to use two locomotives.

—A despatch from Aberdeen, Mississippi, says four colored men were drowned in Oldtown creek recently. The first to lose his life was one who attempted to ford the stream on the 22d ult., and was drowned. On the 26th ult., three hundred negroes were searching for his body, when a canoe, containing six of them, was capsized and three of its occupants drowned.

—Patrick Foley and Michael Riley were killed on the morning of the 1st, in Seventy-first street, New York, by the premature explosion of a blast.

—A pouch of registered mail was stolen from one of the mail wagons in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 29th ult. The empty pouch was found in the Ohio river, near Riverside. W. L. Fensler, driver of the mail wagon just behind the one robbed, has been arrested. A telegram from Lancaster, Penna., says that Solomon Sellers, George Metzger, Abram Metzger and Charles Wolfe were arrested on the evening of the 1st, charged with committing the masked burglary at the house of Abram Harnish, a farmer, near Rohrerstown, on the evening of the 26th ult. Sellers lives in Lancaster and the others near Harnish's farm.

—W. W. James, Jr., a prominent merchant of Bristol, Tennessee, committed suicide on the evening of the 1st. E. A. McLeod, Postmaster at Palmyra, Missouri, whose accounts were recently found to be $700 short, committed suicide on the 2d.

—An attempt was made on the afternoon of the 2d, at San Francisco to murder James McM. Shafter, ex-Judge of the Superior Court. Just as Shafter was leaving the court room he was shot at twice by Carl L. Lange, but without effect. Lange is a brother-in-law of Shafter's son, and a divorce suit has for some time been pending between the younger Shafter and his wife. At Baracoa, about 80 miles from Havana, a mother killed her four children. Two she murdered with a hatchet, and two she held in a tub of water until they were drowned. She said the devil tempted her to the crime.

—The Treasurer of the United States, in a letter to the House on the 2d, says that the aggregate loss on all the issues of Government notes by destruction, up to January 31, 1888, would seem to be not less than $8,700,000, and that $6,400,000 of this sum may be regarded as having been destroyed and out of circulation prior to May 31, 1878. The percentage of destruction of notes, the Treasurer says, will undoubtedly be greater in notes of small denominations than in those of large denominations.

—B. T. Gividin shot and killed B. H. Lawrence, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2d. They quarrelled about money matters.

—A despatch from Marquette, Michigan, says all the upper peninsular railroads are blockaded by one of the severest gales and snow storms ever known there. In some places eighteen inches of snow fell and in many parts the drifts are six or seven feet deep.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th ult., a resolution was reported to amend the rules so as to permit the Committee on Appropriations to report general appropriation bills five days after being received. The Nicaragua Canal bill was considered, amended and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 15. The Dependent Pensions bill was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 28th ult., the bill providing for the investment of certain funds in the Treasury was reported, with an amendment striking out the provision allowing national banks to issue circulation to the amount their bonds deposited. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the issue of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of bonds deposted therefor. Mr. Paddock spoke on the subject of the alleged inefficient postal service in the Western States. Senate bill for a public building in New Orleans, at a cost, with the site, not exceeding $1,000,000, was passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 29th ult., on motion of Mr. Hoar, the bill to establish a National Art Commission, to pass upon works of art purchased by the Government, was taken from the calendar and passed. The Compulsory Indian Educational bill was considered and a substitute for the bill offered by Mr. Vest was agreed to, and the bill passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 1st, the House bill to amend the act to restrict ownship of real estate in the Territories to American citizens (being similar to the Senate bill passed by the Senate recently, reserving legation property in the District of Columbia from the operation or the law) was passed. The Dependent Pension bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 27th ult., Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, called up the adverse report of the Committee on Manufactures upon the resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the New York sugar trust. After some debate the resolution was laid on the table. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred under the call of States. Among them was one by Mr. Crain, of Texas, proposing amendments to the Constitution, substituting April 30th for the 4th of March as the date for the commencement and termination of the official terms of the President and Vice President, and designing December 31st as the date for the beginning and ending of the official terms of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered a minute of respect to the memory of W. W. Corcoran. It was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 28th ult., the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over. Bills were passed making appropriations for public buildings as follows: At Omaha (for site), $400,000; Bar Harbor, $25,000; New York (for appraiser's building), $1,500,000; Texarkana, $100,000; Columbus, Georgia, $100,000; Charleston, $300,000; Indianapolis (for additional ground), $125,000; Bay City, Michigan, $150,000; Milwaukee, $400,000. Adjourned.

In the House on the 29th ult., the General Land bill was reported. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after an interesting tariff debate, reported to the House and passed. A bill was passed providing for the fining and imprisonment of any person who gives false evidence as to the chacter of any publication for the purpose of securing its admission to the mails as second-class matter, and for the punishment of persons forging or fraudulently changing money orders and postal notes. After the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representative Moffatt, of Michigan, appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 1st, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the J. A. Meigs Medical Association asking for the removal of the duty on medicines and medical and surgical appliances. Mr. Bland, from the Coinage Committee, reported a bill providing for the exchange of worn, defaced, clipped, punched or mutilated coins of smaller denomination than $1 for new coins. Also a bill to prohibit the coinage of $3 gold pieces. Bills were pased appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and $65,000 for a public building at Hoboken. Mr. Belmont, under instructions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic for the United States to take part in the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 2d, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, secured unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record* a memorial signed by glassblowers protesting against a reduction of duty on imported window glass, as proposed by the Mills tariff bill. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for an evening session every Friday, for the consideration of private and political disability pension bills. Under the terms of the resolution the House is required to take a recess at 5 o'clock on Fridays and to re-assemble at 7.30 o'clock, the evening sessions to be adjourned not later than 10.30 o'clock. A bill was reported favorably from the Post-office Committee creating the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with a salary of $3000 per annum, and 54 chief clerks, at $2000, with allowances of $3 per day for expenses. Bills on the private calendar were considered in the Committee of the Whole, and an evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

Home.

Boys generally do not really know what a good thing home is to them until they are deprived of its comforts, its attractions and its sacred associations. Many boys, like the prodigal son we read of in the Bible, get tired of the restraints of home, and think they are getting too old to be "tied to their mother's apron-strings" any longer. But alas, how many such have realized, when they left their homes and took hold of the 'apron-strings' of a cold and selfish world, that after all, as Howard Payne so beautifully wrote:

"There is no place like home."

The First Line of Battle.

Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first commander who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword.

NOAH's three sons were named Shem-Ham and Japheth. Shem went to Asia. Japheth went to Jaffa and Ham to Cincinnati. This is the reason the latter believes firmly in the Baconian theory.

ONLY A MATTER OF PRACTICE.

A Man With a Theory for Beating the Roulette Table.

"Come with me and I'll show you how to beat roulette," said Mr. Adolph Bureau to a reporter.

As Mr. Bureau is a European guide and claims to have been a croupier at Monte Carlo, the reporter thought his secret might be good to have in New York. Application was made to four gambling houses, two of which were denied in each case. The outer guards expressed in pantomime to the reporter that he was not personally regarded with suspicion, but that the discourtesy was intended to apply only to his companion.

"You see how this is," exclaimed the chagrined croupier, "they won't give me a chance to beat their game. They know me too well."

"How is it," asked the reporter, "that if you have such a wonderful system, you'll tramp all over Europe with tourists and be broke two weeks after you get home? I should think you'd have broken the bank at Monte Carlo."

"That's just it. They won't let me play there. You see, I was employed there for two years and then discharged. I was unjustly suspected, it is true, but that doesn't make any difference."

"Did you ever break any banks in this country?"

"Yes—in San Francisco, Omaha, Chicago and New Orleans. There is a kind of Free Masonry among these American gamblers, and I'm blacklisted. Every big dealer in the country has my description, and the little games ain't worth bothering with. But if I can keep my head this winter I'll break some of them yet if I have to disguise myself."

"But this wonderful system of yours, what is it like?"

"It is no system at all. It is absolute certainty. I go into a strange place two or three times and play light. In reality I am not playing at all, but making a study of the man at the wheel. Every dealer has certain peculiarities of motion, and these I must familiarize myself with. Then, too, the apparatus must be studied. I must observe, compare and estimate the action of the ball to get an idea of the strength of dealers' wrist. With these data once ascertained I keep cases on the numbers which come out most frequently and make a list of those which do not come out at all. By practicing with small bets I prove that I have my man sized up right, and then I begin to 'plunge.' Of course, I aways avoid following a heavy player, and must, therefore, play under him. It may take me a week to learn two dealers' play, for they always have a relief at hand, and even then a third man may come in and block my game. When I have measured the strength of a man's wrist and watched how and where he let's go of the ball, I can pick out the four most probable winning numbers. I play all four of these straight, and I am right on one of them three times out of four. Of course I must not win too often, but sometimes my luck is such that I keep on hitting it right in spite of myself. I won $7,000 in San Francisco in less than an hour."

"How did you happen to invent this scheme?"

"I didn't invent it. A gambler at Monte Carlo taught it to me. The managers there know it well. To show you that I am ambidextrous, look here," and taking a pencil in each hand, he wrote simultaneously in opposite directions on a sheet of paper what a listener pronounced to be genuine shorthand.

"Well, there was one old fellow at Monte Carlo who could beat all the croupiers at roulette but myself. We work only four hours at at a time, to be sure, but it used to make my right hand tired, and so I learned to use my left. It was this gift which puzzled the old Frenchman. Finally I used my left hand altogether when he was playing. But one day he beat me, and after that it was a regular thing, no matter which hand I used. I was accused of being in league with him and discharged."

"How did you find out the system."

"It isn't a system, I tell you. Well, I went to the old gambler and told him he had ruined me. He then explained to me that he had once been a surgeon. For several years he had been experimenting in this eye-measurement of the strength of a man's wrist, the speed of a motion and the exact spot at which the ball left the hand. I told one of the managers of Monte Carlo this, but he wouldn't reinstate me or even let me play. The old gentleman and I got a roulette wheel and practiced until I could read his motions as well as he could mine. We traveled together for several months and made much money, often playing opposite to one another when we struck a difficult game. If I had some young gentleman, whom I could trust, to teach for three or four months, I could beat the New York gamblers through him. It's only a matter of practice."

Judge Not, a Story of Fallen Pride.

"You must give up all acquaintance with the Parsons family," said Miles Williams to his daughter. "There has always been a suspicion that one of them killed their father and we ought to shun them."

Emma's eyes clouded with tears, for she was secretly betrothed to young Alden Parsons and knew it would break his heart when she told him they must separate. There had always been a mystery about Mr. Parson's death, but the family had succeeded in living down most of the suspicion.

When Emma met her lover and told him of her father's mandate he said: "I knew it would come some day, but I will yet prove to your father that I am worthy of his daughter."

"I know you will," she cried. "And you can trust me to say that whatever comes I will surely love you the same."

After mutual embraces and pledges they parted from each other.

Two years passed away and the Parsons family by their upright lives were fast winning back the good opinions of the community. Alden Parsons was earning a handsome income in a great clothing concern in the same town where Erastus Williams was bank cashier.

Miles Williams, although comfortably situated as to pecuniary matters, continued to pursue in his mature years his early habits of industry, and, like many a farmer worth double his money, he got up at 3 and 4 o'clock of Summer mornings to drive to town with early vegetables.

When, therefore, Alden Parsons, on his usual walk from the farm to his place of business, one morning in June met Mr. Williams with his horse and light wagon in the suburbs he was not surprised. He had frequently met him before, and accosted him respectfully, receiving a surly nod in return.

"Anything new in town, Mr. Williams?" remarked Alden pleasantly, as he passed the old farmer.

Mr. Williams hung his head down and seemed to conceal his face as he answered, almost chokingly:

"No, nothing—nothing."

Alden hardly noticed the farmer's peculiar manner, and went on his way.

When he arrived at his desk he soon found that there was something new and startling, too. The morning paper contained a full account of it.

Erastus Williams had been arrested the previous night on the charge of stealing the funds of the bank. He had quietly submitted to the officers and made a clean breast of his guilt.

The amount of his defalcation was about four thousand pounds and his father and another well-known citizen were his bondsmen to the bank, which, the paper added, was very likely, owing to the responsibility of the sureties, to suffer little loss.

The trial showed that Erastus Williams had sinned to satisfy the extravagance of a silly wife. He did not make any defence, but through the intercession of friends was let off with a light penalty. To satisfy the bank's claim, however, his father's little fortune was swept away.

Miles Williams was a different man after the shattering of his idol And he was a better man. Now that his own heart bled for his guilty son, he was inclined to be more lenient in judging of others, and especially of others the cloud upon whom was not guilt, but merely the shadow of suspicion.

He could not but notice that young Alden Parsons was as respectful as ever when they met; that there was no trace in Alden's manner of gratification or gloating over the misfortunes of the man who had treated him so harshly.

Emma, too, was even more devoted and obedient than ever. Her tender affection was a pillow of down for the throbbing head of her venerable parent.

"Does Alden ever speak to you now?" asked the father one day of Emma.

"No, father," she answered, "except to salute me when we happen to pass."

The old man was silent for some moments, as if reluctant to express what was struggling in his mind.

"Do you think he likes you yet?" at length he uttered hesitatingly.

"I do, father," was the prompt and deliberate reply.

"Emma," said the parent, more moved than she had seen him since the day that he came in with the news of his son's arrest, "I—I am sorry for the way I treated that boy."

"I don't think he has any hard feelings on account of it, father," was the daughter's soothing answer.

"If you don't, Emma, then you may consider that what I said to you two years ago is unsaid," were the father's closing words, and with this he dropped the subject.

A moment later the door opened. A neighbor burst in excitedly.

"Mr. Williams have you heard the news?" he cried. "Of course you have not. You remember how the body of Mr. Parsons was found in the pond, and now Benjamin Appleby has just confessed on his dying bed that he killed Parsons unintentionally in a dispute over some hay at Appleby's house that same night, and put the body in the pond. As to Billington, Appleby says that Billington had nothing to do with it, but that he—Appleby—persuaded Billington that another man Billington saw on the road that night must have been Parsons. Appleby is at the last gasp, if not dead already. I'm glad the truth is out for Mrs. Parson's sake."

Emma and Alden met that evening at the same big corner as two years and a half before. Emma explained to her lover her father's change of mind. She added:

"Alden, you will not have to continue living down calumny any longer, now that the truth is out. There remains for our family, now, the more difficult task of living down, not falsehood, but the truth."

"Emma, darling," answered Alden, as he took her hands, and the old love shone undiminished in his frank blue eyes; "your brother's fault is not yours, and if there is to be any living down I only ask the happy privilege of living it with you."

In the tenderness and devotion of his son-in-law old Mr. Williams finds some relief and compensation for the terrible blow which he received through the guilt of his favorite son.

A Trio of Eights

It happens only once in a century when a triplet of figures can marshal themselves before the human understanding, and I presume those who are fond of dates will see much that is suggestive in this. Assurredly there is the sound of fleeting time, the tick tack of a clock, the "going, going, gone" of fate in those three eights of 1888. They actually give me the shivers, while in appearance it is the most awkward array of numbers I can remember to have outlived. How much jauntier 1777 looks! And as to 1999, it is as graceful as it composed of comets. However, it is no use worrying about what cannot be helped; but if I had my way one of those fat eights should be bounced.

THE Thanksgiving turkey in Paris was eaten without Gravy last year.

Submission.

Oh! steadfastly the sparrow sings,
And sweet the sound; and sweet the touch
Of wooing winds; and sweet the sight
Of happy Nature's deep delight
In her fair spring, desired so much!

But while so clear the sparrow sings,
A cry of death is in my ear;
The crashing of the riven wreck,
Breakers that sweep the shuddering deck,
And sounds of agony and fear.

How is it that the birds can sing?
Life is so full of bitter pain;
Hearts are so wrung with hopeless grief;
Woe is so long and joy so brief;
Nor shall the lost return again.

Though rapturously the sparrow sings,
No bliss of Nature can restore
The friends whose hands I clasped so warm,
Sweet souls that through the night and storm
Fled from the earth fore evermore.

Yet still the sparrow sits and sings,
Till longing, mourning, sorrowing love,
Groping to find what hope may be
Within death's awful mystery,
Reaches its empty arms above;

And, listening, while the sparrow sings
And soft the evening shadows fall,
Sees, through the crowding tears that blind,
A little light, and seems to find
And clasp God's hand, who wrought it all.

DISAPPOINTED.

Hugh Beverley never meant to marry. He had been of that way of thinking for ten years or more now, and he was at present six-and-thirty.

His sister, Mrs. Valentine, was therefore quite safe in counting so confidently upon his portion of the Beverley property going to her two little boys, one of whom was his bachelor uncle's godchild and favorite.

Hugh Beverley had no earthly objection to her thus counting. Only he sometimes wished she would not make her anticipations so visible. It would be in better taste to veil them more.

However, poor Clara had always been rather worldly. And with this reflection Beverley folded that lady's last letter—scented and sealed with a crest and walked down the stairs of the little Tyrolean inn, where he was temporarily stopping in his wanderings, and out upon the covered balcony, which commanded a view of the quaintly picturesque village street.

He had been sitting there with a meditative cigar some little time when hurried footsteps roused him from his reverie, and he saw a slender slip of a girl, very young, and looking very frightened and white, hastily accost the landlord and speak to him.

The man gave some reply, and the girl turned quickly, almost running up the street. Mine host sauntered into the house and presently re-emerged.

"A bad business—a bad business!" shaking his head. "That lady is very ill."

"The mother of that young girl?" asked Beverley, putting two and two together.

"Yes; they've been here some weeks. The mother's been going rapidly. Bad business—bad business! The girl, poor thing! did not seem to fear anything serious. Guess there isn't much money either," concluded the man, evidently on his own interests intent.

"Who are they—Americans?" queried Beverley.

Yes; they were country women of his. or, rather, the young girl was, for in the course of the night, very suddenly, the mother, whose name was registered upon mine host's books, "Mrs. Robert Ventnor, New York," passed away, leaving her daughter alone.

Beverley did not learn of the death until the next morning.

He was leaving his room when, in the hall, he came upon the landlord and his wife, talking in slightly lowered voices and with expressive shrugs of the shoulders.

A neighboring door stood open, and a stark form covered with a sheet within, told the tale. Near the bed sat the young girl of yesterday — motionless, with clasped hands and a rigid face.

"There's no money to do anything with," said the landlord, with another shrug of the shoulders, to Beverley.

"Good Heavens!" the latter stood appalled; "don't let that stand in the way. I'll do anything that is to be done."

The landlord made a sign to the girl inside the room, and before Beverley could divine his purpose, she stood before them.

"This gentleman says he will pay everything for you," announced the man; "there's something left on the bill, too," he added in a lower tone.

He was really no harder and no worse than many of his fellow-creatures; he simply had the bump of acquisitiveness very largely developed.

Beverley looked at the girl with a sudden deep pity. She stood tall and straight in her shabby black dress.

She glanced up at him with her large mournful eyes.

"Thank you," she said. No muscle of her face moved.

"Poor child! She is stunned, thought Beverley. The pale girlish face pursued him all that day.

On the next all that was mortal of Mrs. Ventnor was laid to rest in the little grave-yard, with its fantastic iron crosses and grotesque beaded wreaths hanging on the same, at the end of the village street, thousands of miles from her native land. Perhaps it was a happy release. She had been a wanderer for years, going about from place to place in search of health that would not come at the bidding; hope and courage, and friends and means, growing less season by season.

The slender girl, who now turned away from the new-made mound, upon which, by Beverley's thoughtfulness, some fresh flowers had been laid, had been familiar with the make-shifts of genteel poverty ever since she had grown from a joyless childhood into aimless early womanhood.

Poor Lucille Ventnor! hers had not been a happy girlhood.

She had not spoken a word as she walked back to the house, and Beverly, who found himself, by the unexpected developments of fate, in some measure constituting this unknown girl's sole present friend and guardian, knew not how to broach the question of her plans and movements for the future which had now become imminent.

At length he spoke to the landlady:

"You must rouse her from her lethargy. A young girl like that can't stay on here alone in this strange inn. You must ask her whether she has no friends to whom she can write and whom she can acquaint with her condition."

But when the girl was spoken to she answered: "No. There is no one—no one." And pushing back the heavy dark hair from her face with a rapid movement, she seemed to be looking with large, frightened, horror-stricken eyes into the hard strange world upon which she was thus suddenly thrust.

Beverley went out upon the balcony and smoked another meditative cigar, and there, in sight of the blue Tyrolean hills, came to a decision. Clara Valentine was living in Paris since her husband's death, and she had the means to give this girl a home.

No sooner thought of than done. Beverley had himself announced to Miss Ventnor, and in a few kind words offered her his sister's protection.

"I am going to Paris myself to-morrow. If you will be ready I will take you directly to my sister's home."

For a moment the young girl stood speechless. Then, raising her eyes to the kind dark once bent on her, the long tension abruptly gave way, and she burst into an uncontrollable hysterical weeping fit.

Beverley was horrified. But the young girl came herself to his assistance. She mastered herself after a moment with a violent effort, and dried her tears.

"I beg your pardon," she said simply; "I could not help it. You are very kind to me. Thank you."

The large pathetic eyes looked up at him with a childlike confidence.

"I shall be ready to-morrow whenever you say."

When Beverley turned away there was a lump in his throat.

* * * * * *

"Well, this is about the most utterly preposterous thing I ever heard of in my life! And Hugh, of all men, to be mixed up in anything of the kind."

This was Mrs. Valentine's first exclamation when left alone after her brother's arrival with Lucille Ventnor.

He had telegraphed to his sister in order to take first edge off her surprise, and then, when Lucille had been conducted to her room, had stated the case briefly and forcibly to her.

Mrs. Valentine was by no means an unfeeling woman under most circumstances, but in this case it distinctly seemed to her that her bachelor brother had been by no manner of means called upon to interfere. Someone else might have taken charge of the girl, she said with irritation.

"Who?" enquired Beverley. "She is absolutely alone in the world, poor child! And she was there penniless among strangers."

"Good Heavens, Hugh! what if she were? Do you think it was making her lot easier to compromise the girl?"

"Compromise her? What do you mean?" Beverley flushed darkly.

Mrs. Valentine knew that look in her brother's face, and generally avoided it.

"Of course it is compromising to her to have brought her here alone with you—a young girl like that—who has no claim upon you," she said, shrugging her shoulders, but speaking with less excitement.

"She is about twenty years younger than I," said Beverley, in a tone he did not often use, "and it is unworthy of you, Clara, to bring in any such word or thought in connection with her or me. Come," he added, dropping again into his nonchalant *bonhomie* manner, "you have a better heart than you want to show, Clara. Drop a little of your worldliness, and be kind to this poor child. She needs kindness sorely. I'm going back to Germany to-morrow, and I shall leave her here with you."

Mrs. Valentine knew better than to make any further demur, but the irritation remained.

"To come all the way here just to bring that girl, and start off again the next day. And then he is indignant because I call it compromising. That a man of the world like Hugh should indulge in anything so crazily quixotic."

Nevertheless, she was not, in her way, unkind to Lucille. She was even, according to her lights, very generous to her, presenting her with a mourning outfit to take the place of the poor child's scant and rusty black.

"She is very pretty," she said to herself, the first time that the girl appeared in one of these plain, neatly-fitting gowns—"very. I wonder if Hugh noticed it?"

Upon the whole she was just as well pleased that Hugh had gone back to Germany.

Lucille had begged, from the first day, to be allowed to take charge of the little boys, and, as the latter took to her very kindly, there was no objection to her doing so. And gradually she pleaded to have sundry other duties assigned her, until Mrs. Valentine had perforce to acknowledge that she was most willing, most anxious not to eat the bread of charity, and, that which was certainly not the least good thing about her, considerably useful to herself.

The little Parisian household had, therefore, settled down upon a calm and comfortable basis when Beverley, with the suddenness which usually characterised his movements, reappeared.

He never came to Paris at this season of the year, and Mrs. Valentine reminded him of the fact with some sharpness.

"Oh, I thought I would try it," he said carelessly. And he remained on without any very definite purpose that Mrs. Valentine could see, day after day and week after week.

Mrs. Valentine's temper began to grow very uncertain as time went by. Her brother did not, perhaps, notice the fact, but others did, and Lucille chief among the number.

One day the gathering storm broke loose. Beverley was sitting unconcernedly in his sister's pretty boudoir when the latter, with an uncontrollable irritation, asked him how much longer he thought she should keep Miss Ventnor.

"Why," queried Beverley, looking up quickly, "has she shown any desire to go?"

"She? No!" cried Mrs. Valentine, impatiently. "But you don't expect the girl to go on living in perpetuity this way, do you? I understand, of course, that you thought we might give her a home until other arrangements could be made for her. She must have someone—friend or relation—some kith or kin to whom she can turn for protection!"

"She has no one, Clara," said Beverley coldly, "and you know it. She is earning her living with you, as the poor girl would have to do elsewhere. You need a nursery-governess for the boys ——"

"Let her be nursery-governess somewhere else!" cried Mrs. Valentine, exasperated.

"You have taken a dislike to Miss Ventnor, Clara," said her brother slowly. "Why?"

"It is you who have taken an unaccountable liking to her. I believe you're in love with the girl!"

"Clara!"

Beverley's voice contained a note of warning. He had turned pale. But Mrs. Valentine's prudence had forsaken her.

"Yes, indeed, I do think so. Blanche Conway is forgotten at last, it seems."

The words were scarcely spoken before Mrs. Valentine could have bitten her tongue out for uttering them.

She was frightened and sorry. It was a very sore spot in her brother's memory that she had touched. She was going to make such blundering amends as she could when the *portiere* was hastily drawn aside, and they both saw Lucille Ventnor on the threshold.

"I have heard every word," the girl began. There was not a vestige of color in her face, but her voice was steady and her gaze brave and direct. "I did not mean to; but I was going through the next room, and I stopped before I knew it. Forgive me, and let me go. You have been very, very kind to me. I shall never forget it. But I must not be the cause of misunderstanding. I see now that I should not have stayed so long."

She paused suddenly and put her hand to her head.

"Never mind, child—never mind," said Mrs. Valentine soothingly.

She was rather startled at this *denouement* to the scene she had brought about. But Beverley said very quietly:

"Enough, Clara. Let Miss Ventnor do as she thinks fit."

And Lucille turned, and left the room.

"Perhaps it is just as well that she did hear," Mrs. Valentine reflected when her brother, too, had gone, leaving her alone. "If I can only get her away quietly now, and before anything happens!"

She did not put her fears into a more precise formula than this or "anything happening." Had she been called upon to particularise, however, she would have said impatiently that "of course it would be extremely trying to have Hugh at this late day marrying an obscure and penniless girl twenty years his junior.

Meanwhile, Beverley had gone to the ante-room, which led into his little nephews' school-room, and taking a book had sat down in the window.

A very short time passed before Lucille came hastily through.

She started on seeing him, and made a motion as though to escape. Her eyes were red with weeping.

Beverley quickly laid a firm detaining hand upon her arm.

"I don't want you to go, Miss Ventnor. I want you to stay—as my wife."

The words were spoken. For a minute they both looked in silence into each other's eyes.

"Oh, no, no!" cried Lucille then. "That can't be. Let me go!"

But Beverley, in that one moment, had learned her secret too. He smiled and gently took her hand.

"My child, I have loved you from the very first, since you looked at me with those pathetic eyes the day your mother died. My poor lost lamb, left alone in this bleak world! Do I seem too old for you, Lucille! Believe me, dear, I will cherish you as the apple of my eye."

What other fond nonsense he whispered over the dark head pillowed on his breast it behooves us not to know. Presently he said:

"There is one thing more, Lucille. You heard my sister mention a woman's name. You have doubtless heard her say, too, that I never meant to marry. Perhaps the two things are connected in your mind. I did love that woman long years ago, dear. But she was unworthy. It was a deep wound. I thought it would never heal—but it is obliterated now — gone — forgotten—since the day when I found my poor little girl alone in that Tyrolean inn? Is all clear to you now, Lucille, mine?"

In words Beverley had no reply, but he seemed to wish for none; her eyes spoke.

Suddenly, blushing rosy red, she disengaged herself from the strong encircling arm.

"Oh, what will Mrs. Valentine say?" she murmured. "She will be so—so ——"

"Disappointed?" supplemented Beverley. "Poor Clara! I'm afraid so;" and he laughed. "But she is excellent at bottom. She will get over it, dear."

A Real Helper.

Speaking of the wife of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who died recently, the Boston *Post* says: "It was one of her special efforts to save to the man of genius his time—to prevent him from being deprived of it by the well-meaning but inconsiderate people who, when he became famous, claimed his attention by letter and in person upon every conceivable pretext. For many years it was her habit to examine his voluminous correspondence for him and separate from it that which, being let alone, would answer itself, or could as well be answered by another hand. The world undoubtedly owes to her zealous preservation of his time and serenity much of the treasure of prose and poetry with which the doctor has made it glad."

Her Jealousy; or, That Basket of Fish.

If Mary Rossiter had any fault at all, it was that she was suspiciously jealous of her husband, who before his marriage had considerable reputation as a flirt. He was even now unnecessarily attentive, his wife thought, when pretty women were around, and particularly to a Mrs. Ferguson, a young and beautiful woman who lived in the neighborhood.

Every time Neil went away for any length of time the disagreeable thought would crowd into her thoughts that he had gone to meet that fascinating young flirt, and she could not conceal her jealousy.

One morning her husband left the house after telling her that he was going to bring a friend home to dinner that night and to prepare a good meal. He had not gone as far as the gate before the old jealous thought revived in Mary's mind. She, however, busied herself about her work in the hope of forgetting her jealous fears and finally went down to the fish market to see about the fish Neil said he would order on his way. The fish man said he was just filling the order, and Mrs. Rossiter coming nearer to the basket in which he was placing the fish read with startled eyes on the label:

"Ordered by N. Rossiter to be sent to Mrs. Ferguson, 19 Gleubervill Terrace."

Overcome with rage, Mrs. Rossiter walked hastily out of the shop and did not stop until she found herself in her own room again, where she cried herself to sleep on the pillow.

When Neil Rossiter came home with his friend in the evening he was told that his wife was ill, but though he rapped on the door to inquire she did not let him in, pretending to be asleep. As soon as Mr. Rossiter could get rid of his companion he rushed upstairs again to see if Mamie was awake.

This time the door yielded when he tried it, and on entering the room he found his wife up and dressed.

Her face was crimson with excitement, her eyes swollen with weeping, and she was engaged in transferring to some trunks the contents of her drawers.

"Do not touch me! Do not attempt to come near me!" she exclaimed. "I have found you out! I have discovered how false and unfaithful you are, and this is the last night I shall spend under your roof!"

"You foolish little woman, you are feverish!" exclaimed the astonished Neil. "What made you overtire yourself? Of course you have been asleep and dreaming. Come and sit on my knee and tell me"——

But with a cry of agony she beat down the arms that would have enfolded her, and, seeing that she was suffering from great mental distress, he strove by quiet expostulations to calm her.

"Am I not to be heard in my own defence? Is this your idea of woman's justice? Still, I demand to know the nature of the crime I am said to have committed."

"Said to have committed!" Mrs. Rossiter repeated, with heaving bosom. "Are your ideas of right and duty so lax that you do not look upon it as a sin to keep up a secret intimacy with that vilest of women—that Mrs. Ferguson?"

Neil Rossiter's face became very grave.

"Hush! I cannot let you say a word against her. Who has been filling your mind with such atrocious trash?"

"No one; what I have learned I have discovered myself."

"Indeed! Will you tell me how? Yes, Mamie, I insist upon it. You seem to be making preparations for leaving me, but out of this room you shall not stir till you tell me the reason why you are acting so madly."

She pressed her fingers to her beating temples.

"Yes, I am mad. I have been mad ever since I went to Dorey's this morning. It was there—it was there I learned your treachery."

And then, by dint of a little questioning, Neil Rossiter elicited the rest.

As soon as he heard his wife's story he ran downstairs, snatched up his hat and quitted the house.

Was it because he saw himself detected and had no excuse to offer for his conduct?

Slowly and sadly, her tears dropping on the garments made not so very long since for her bridal, Mrs. Rossiter resumed her task of packing, stopping ever and anon to fling down some pretty trifle Neil had given her, and cry those bitter, hopeless tears that had never visited her blue eyes before.

And all this unhappiness arose from the mischievous coquettishness of a thoughtless, heartless woman, who exercised her witcheries on every one who came near her.

Again poor Mamie's head sank on her hands, and she was sitting on the floor oblivious to everything but her grief, when her husband returned to her.

He held out the label she had seen at the fishmonger's.

"Here is the cause of all your trouble, my too hasty wife, and now hear the explanation."

Mamie shook her head and turned from him, but listened eagerly all the same.

"Just as I reached Dorey's shop this morning I met Dr. Finniss and he stopped to talk to me. He had just come from the death-bed of Mrs. Ferguson. You start—you look incredulous, but it is too true. She has died of heart disease after an illness of a few hours. Knowing how young she was, and how fondly loved, in spite of her faults, by her husband and friends, I felt so much shocked, that, for the next hour I was like one in a dream. I did your errand, faithfully as I thought, but here is a proof that, in the confusion of my mind, I wrote, without knowing it, the wrong address."

Mrs. Ferguson dead!

Mamie clasped her arms about her husband's knees in a paroxysm of mingled shame for her injustice and relief.

Forgiveness was earnestly and soon accorded, but she was very ill for some days in consequence of the agitation and fatigue she had undergone.

Need we say that no allusions are ever made to that basket of fish, and Neil Rossiter's wife is quite cured of unfounded jealousy?

FASHION NOTES.

—Black-and-white combinations are exceedingly stylish and very elegant.

—Satin-striped moire, draped with ribbon striped lace net, is a favorite combination for evening toilets.

—Beige, tan, bronze, golden-brown and all the tawny yellow shades are very fashionable the present season.

—Fine broadcloth and ladies' cloth are said to be used in Paris for brides-maids' dresses, and sometimes even for bridal dresses.

—Diamond hoop ear-rings have returned to favor. Bangle bracelets are sold of corresponding designs. The prettiest devices show a diamond dew-drop in the centre of the hoop.

—Fashions change for the babies as well as for their mammas; every year something new, or else something very old, makes its appearance. At present we are rather going back. Infants' little frocks are much in the style of those worn a hundred years ago.

—Another is also of fine white nainsook, trimmed with bands of embroidery headed with narrow tucks and two flounces of deep lace. The bodice is formed of rows of tucks and bands of embroidery alternately, and is finished with a plaiting of lace round the neck.

—Cloth wraps to match the costume will be trimmed either with bands of black moire Francaise or rows of heavy Hercules braid. Black silk passementerie appears on crimson and terra cotta cloth, and wraps of these materials can be worn with black or any colored costume not in too decided contrast.

—A very lovely but elaborate frock is made with its back of fine white nainsook, and the front a square piece of lace embroidered with insertion; at the foot of this are five flounces of lace. The front is edged on both sides with a row of lace. The bodice is of nainsook, with plaited V shaped trimming of the same edged with lace in front. The short sleeves are finished with a plaiting of lace rosettes of pale blue ribbon on the shoulders and in the front of the frock. Sash of wide blue ribbon finished with a rosette.

—The long raglan-shaped garments with fitted back, loose fronts and bell sleeves, remain in favor, and are made up in all the fashionable colors of "faced" cloth—terra cotta, sage green, fawn and biscuit color, Etna, or fire red, and lava, a dull gray. They are either made up quite simple in tailor style, trimmed with wide facings of moire antique down the front and on the sleeves. This facing is sometimes of the same color as the cloth, but still more frequently of black. Cordelieres of black silk are often added, and are very rich and heavy, and sometimes have jet mixed in the tassels.

—The most luxurious underwear is of white silk. Refined women do not use the various tints and colors shown in silk garments, and the most exclusive stores do not keep them in stock unless as display goods. The only place in which an undervest of tinted silk is worn is with evening dresses, when a silk undervest cut pointed back and front is worn to match the evening dress in color. Silk underwear is nearly as warm as wool, and not irritating to the flesh as wool often is; it is much warmer than merino or cotton underwear. Union suits are shown in heavy and medium weights, and there are soft, luxurious jersey-fitting vests of ivory-white silk which do not increase the size of the stoutest figure.

—The first woolens imported by merchants for dresses for early spring are Henrietta cloths in silk and wool, all wool chuddahs, camel's hairs and Scotch cheviots of silken quality and feather weight. These are warm enough for the coolest spring days, though much lighter in weight than the winter goods now worn. They are displayed in a great variety of mixed colors of the neutral tints called "beige effects," and also in a variety of plain colors and fancy plaid and cross bar patterns. There are many shades of copper color in brown and in red tones. Sevres-blue colors range from a pale-blue, less gray than cadet-blue, to a dark shade as deep in color as navy blue.

—It is observed on the latest tailor-gowns that the buttons are only medium in size and very expensive. If there is a waistcoat it should be simple in character, as the bodices of such gowns above described are made with a rigid avoidance of anything that interferes with the symmetrical outline of the wearer's figure. One popular style shows a very long, straight, Russian polonaise simply draped over a velvet skirt. Another shows a Grecian drapery finished with a deep hem, the drapery opening up the sides and at the back to show the handsome underdress beneath. Kilted skirts still appear on imported gowns, with Louis XIV tunics and bodices above, but these are designed for dressy occasions, the vests to the bodices often being the objective point of elaborate decoration. For the simpler gowns high white linen collars and narrow cuffs at the wrists are alone admirable. The hat *en suite* should be a model of trim neatness to correspond. All ends and fripperies of every sort are utterly misplaced in connection with the simplicity of style of the costume itself. However, this unadorned gown is not universally becoming. Many women look meager to a degree in such a dress, and require certain additions both to bodice and skirt, for, without doubt, there is a certain moderate degree of plumpness essential to the successful wearing of the tailor's severe models now in fashion. Tailor-made jackets of light colored and fancy checked cloth reappear in new goods, and all the favorite shapes which were popular toward the close of last season. Tricot cloths are used for many serviceable jackets for ordinary every-day wear, and are made up in black or colors, with a wide binding of silk galloon to match. Short shoulder-capes are more often added than hoods, and some of the newest designs have, instead of either, short half-sleeves or caps at the top of the coatsleeves.

HORSE NOTES.

—The Louisville Driving Park Association will hold a spring meeting on May 8 to 11.

—Captain W. S. Tough has been elected Secretary of the Kansas City Fair Association.

—The Mock brothers, near Danville, Ky., have a number of choicely bred Messenger Chief colts.

—Andy McCarty was suspended at New Orleans on the 27th for abusing the clerk of the scales.

—Nearly 900 trotters have made records of better than 2.25. Seventy-six have just equaled that time.

—John Croker, the Brighton Beach trainer, who has passed through a severe siege of sickness is once more around.

—Dr. John Deye, Newburg, N. Y., recently sold his chestnut gelding Hasbrouck to a Chicago, Ill., party for $5000.

—Harry Harwood, the well-known steeplechase jockey, died on February 24th at his home, in Baltimore, aged 26 years.

—Daisy Hamilton, record, 2.28½, died at New York, of spinal meningitis, recently. She was owned by R. C. Rathbone.

—The California State Board of Agriculture has decided to do away with pool-selling on heats of races trotted on its grounds.

—Match races between the pacers Argyle, 2.14½, and Gossip, Jr., 2.14, and the trotters Favonia, 2.19, and Rosalind Wilkes, 2.18½, are likely to be arranged.

—The contemplated race meeting at St. Paul, Minn., has been abandoned. The committee appointed for the purpose was unable to raise the sum necessary, $26,000.

—Enfield, b. s., record 2.29, foaled 1868, by Hambletonian, dam Julia Malone by Seeley's American Star, died at Marrowdale, Tenn., last month. He was the sire of Robin, 2.24½, and Stonecutter, 2.28¾.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hornellsville, N. Y., exposition recently a guaranteed purse of $3000 was authorized for horses that never trotted better than 2.33. The exposition will be held August 27 to September 1.

—At a meeting of the new Philadelphia Driving Park Association at No. 1157 South Broad street on Feb. 18th it was reported that 245 of the 300 shares had been subscribed for and that $50 had been received for each share sold.

—The Northwestern Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders offers a stake purse of $2000 for the 2.27 class, horses to eligible April 1, to be trotted during the August meeting at Washington Park, Chicago.

—Hon. J. C. Sibley has purchased from Governor Stanford for $8,000 the bay filly Palo Alto Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, 2.29½ (dam of Hinda Rose, 2.19½; St. Bel, 2.24¼, and Bell Boy, 2.27¼) by The Moor. Palo Alto Belle was foaled April, 1886.

—The bay mare Souvenir, foaled 1882, by Stotlander, dam Patty by Jim Rogers, out of Patty Taylor, by imported Sovereign, property of James Duke, Marion, Ala., while being driven in double harness a short time since fell through a bridge and was killed instantly.

—Messrs. Chinn & Morgan, of the Leonatus Stud, Harrodsburg, Ky., have been rather unfortunate, having lost several of their best brood-mares. Among those lost were Idalia (1871), by Red Dick; Wave Ban (1883), by Wave Ban (1883), by King Ban; Jenny Rowett, (1872), by Uncle Vic; Semitone (1879), by Buckden, and Lorentia (1868) by imp. Australian.

—The Detroit Driving Club will hold its summer meeting on July 24, 25, 26, and 27, at which time large purses will be given on the installment plan. Also a fall meeting on September 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A third meeting will be held with a view to making it a great breeders's event. There will be stake races, purses and herd prizes.

—Lonsdale, the winner of the great Maribyrnong Plate, the great 2-year-old event of Australia, at the Melbourne meeting, is thought to be one of the best colts that has ever stripped in the colonies. One of the most curious things in connection with Lonsdale is that he is the only foal got by his sire, First King, two years ago, the horse having covered only three or four mares.

—There promises to be rather an influx of imported stallions this season through Mr. William Easton, the head of the Kentucky Tattersall's. Mr. Easton has a commission from Mr. William Astor to purchase him an English horse to join Baden Baden and Frederick the Great at the Fernclife Stud. Mr. Milton Young has given him a partial commission to purchase an English horse if he can get one to fill the bill as regards price, etc., and another well-known turfman and breeder, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, has given him a commission to purchase a well-known son of Hermit. Messrs. Clay & Woodford are also on the lookout for an English horse, and if they purchase it will be a good one or none.

—Walter T. Chester had a bad scare recently. He started for Hartford to compare his copy for the 1887 supplement to Chester's Complete Trotting and Pacing Record with the official records at the Hartford office. In one large valise was packed the manuscript of the body of the work, all the races of all kinds carefully written out and properly arranged, the Index Books, in which an account is kept of every horse that starts during the season, the full official reports from the American Trotting Association at Detroit, and hundreds of letters of information bearing on the book. When he arrived at the depot he found that the valise had slipped off the coupe and was lost. He drove back over the ground, but could find no trace of it. An advertisement in all of the New York afternoon papers went unanswered, but a $20 reward advertisement in the morning papers brought it to light.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, MAR. 8, 1888

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Coming—bad roads.

——George Burkholder, of Ohio, is here on a visit.

——Our esteemed friend, Mr. Benner at Old Fort, is on the sick list.

——John Krumbine has fixed up a paint shop on his property down town.

——The Methodist minister of Centre Hall charge will hereafter reside at Millheim.

——We are glad to hear that S. W. Bairfoot, of Bellefonte, is improving in health.

——Mrs. Harper, mother of our townsman Simon Harper, has been quite ill for some time.

——The funeral of Mrs. Jacob Wagner, at Tusseyville, last week, was one of the largest held there.

——From the manner in which our physicians are on the go, there must be considerable sickness in the country districts.

——D. C. Keller flitted to his farm, near this place, on Tuesday morning W. P. Shoop will move into Mr. Keller's property.

——We learn that the Bohemian oats fellows are not far off, and moving this way. Let 'em alone. We have enough wild oats without importing more.—Lewisburg *Chronicle*.

——Mrs. John Rishel's sale of live stock and farm implements, near the Stone Mill, will take place on Saturday, March 17, instead of Friday March 16, as announced by others.

——Dave Runkle's menagerie left our station for the City on Monday morning When he ships, his car contains everything in the line of live stock from a banty rooster to a fat steer.

——If you want a cheap building lot, on easy payments, read advertisement in the REPORTER. The best bargain ever offered at Centre Hall, and not for speculation, but to induce improvement.

——Let us have a real live land boom in and around Centre Hall, which would be far better than any body's presidential boom. Now then, heave her up, boys. There's nothing like a boom.

——A conference of railroad men was held in Mifflintown last week, to take in to consideration the continuance of the Shade Gap railroad from that place to Mifflin station, by way of the Tuscarora valley.

——T. H. Harter, Esq., of the Middleburg *Post*, visited here last week. Tom is a graduate of the REPORTER office, printing a spirited paper, making money, and finds time to catch trout, shoot birds and kill deer.

——Mr. Whiteman commenced work the other day for the erection of a dwelling house on the lot next to Dauberman's residence. When the weather opens up we expect to see quite a building boom at this place.

——The following officers were elected for the Georges Valley Lutheran Sabbath School for one year: John Coldren and Ira T. Barger, Supts. H. M. Cain, Sec. Jerry Zettle and Robert Sweetwood, Lib. Sam'l Harter, Tres. J. D. Wagner, Pres.

——Prof. Manger, of Dougalasville, Pa. arrived last Friday at this place, for a short visit. He is looking hale and hearty and seems to be flourishing in Berks Co. He informs us that he has laid aside the trials and tribulations of a pedagogue and is devoting his time in trying to unravel the knotty problems of law.

——The announcement has been made that Rev. Thomas McGovern, the new bishop of the Harrisburg Catholic diocese will be consecrated at Harrisburg on March 11. A hundred and fifty bishops and priests will participate in the ceremonies. Father McGovern was formerly of Bellefonte, and a subscriber of the REPORTER.

—A farmer of Washington county, Illinois, just before taking a drove of hogs to market, gave them a lot of salt and then all the water they could drink. This was to increase their weight. Fourteen of them died on the way to town, and the smart farmer's little trick cost him just $150. We trust it was not one of our Centre county farmers, that went to Illinois; who did this.

——In Chester county, a few weeks ago, Lizzie McCabe, a little girl, fell from a log crossing a stream in Schuylkill township, and was injured very seriously. Her father threatened suit against the township authorities and offered to settle if they would pay the doctor's bill. This they refused and the case closed in court there yesterday in the jury finding for plaintiff a verdict of $1,025.

——Mr. Jerome Spigelmyer has been confined to the house for the past week with heart trouble. On Wednesday evening, after supper, he proceeded to the cellar to fetch a bucket of coal and had hardly reached the room when a severe attack overtook him and he was obliged to take his bed at once. At this writing he is fairly well but his physician advises great care and rest.—*Journal*.

——From Sunbury to Lock Haven there are sixteen National banks, and at the close of the 14th instant they had on deposit a total of $4,425,790.52. This large sum represents the thrift and prosperity of the West Branch Valley. There are very few, if any, districts the size of this in the United States that can excel it in the wealth of its citizens, as shown by these bank statements.—Sunbury *Daily*.

——Three aged men and two women passed off within the same week, viz: Michael Musser and John Bright, of Aaronsburg; John Delong, of Miles twp., and Mrs. Jacob Wagner and Mrs. Jacob Spangler, of Tusseyville. Thus are the old landmarks dropping out, and others fast crowding in, who, in turn, will also journey to that bourn whence no traveler returns. Heed the warning: Prepare to meet thy God.

——A provision of the Brooks liquor license law generally overlooked is that any physician who shall willfully prescribe any intoxicating liquors as a beverage to persons of known intemperate habits shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500 and undergo an imprisonment of not less than 10 nor more than 90 days.

FLIT AND SKIP.

Flit and skip, will be the order of the —month—up to all-fool's day. Millheim will be turned inside out by flitting around, we are told, and a new directory will have to be gotten out, to know who is your next door neighbor, and where all the folks changed round to.

Centre Hall will have more pulling than usual, and until all get fixed in their new homes, there will be a lively time, and some will forget where their new homes are, and enter the wrong house, and find their own folks not at home.

In the country districts, throughout the valley, there will be an unusual scene of flitting. Many farms change hands and teams with flittings will make the roads lively from this on to April 1.

The young folks enjoy these flittings, as they always afford an opportunity to have a good time and a tip of the light fantastic toe the first night at the new abode, and every feller is cute enough to have his best girl along, or get in with some other lassie. A flitting of this kind is a big thing in the line of enjoyment for the helps, but the opposite for the old folks who have stoves to place, with pipe to fit, and beds to put up, and furniture to place just where it suits, and the carpets to suit the rooms, and so on.

Yes, flitting has its bright and its dark sides—depending upon the interest you have in the commotion.

Some folks flit every year, and get used to it. We have known families to change homes six times in one year, covering a distance, piecemeal, of forty miles.

Then we have the gypsies, they flit all the time, and make their living by flitting, while ordinary people find it a loosing game to flit.

A common expression just now is: "Well, Jeck, wo ziegt onne des free Yore?"

"Ei, ich zieg noch der Eilestadt, wo ziegt du onne, John?"

"Wei ich zieg nock Shindletown, un der Pit ziegt nock Smoketown."

COBURN.

On last Friday morning Mrs. Everhart died, aged 65 years. She had been confined to her bed for some time and suffered greatly. She was buried on Sunday forenoon at Aaronsburg, Rev. M. L. Deitzler officiating.

Mrs. George Ramston died this morning. She had been a great sufferer for several weeks, being unable to lie down. She was liked by everybody and was kind hearted and a good neighbor.

On Monday evening the Millheim band came down to Coburn and serenaded several of our citizens. Their first call was at Mr. Shaffers, our new landlord, where they played several pieces. All he could set up to the boys was the cigars. The band left his house with $5.00 more in the treasury. Mr. Shaffer is there every time and the boys will find it so. Our merhants treated them with cigars Come again boys, you are always welcome.

Two cars of walnut logs were shipped from our station this week.

A Mr. Long from Howard shipped a car of wheat for which he paid 90c. per bushel—fair price for wheat.

Dorie Cassler took a trip to Sunbury on business. O. K.

March 7, 1888.

HOW TO HANDLE MINORS.

The following we clip from the Lewistown *Free Press*, and is a new method of handling minors. We would advise our landlords to adopt the same plan and protect themselves:

John Miller, proprietor of the Union House, in this place, has adopted a new mode of protecting himself from being imposed upon by minors, who seek drinks at his bar. It is a blank form to be signed by any person who applies for liquor if a doubt exists in the mind of the bar-tender that the applicant is not of age, certifying that he is 21 years old and entitled to all the legal privileges accorded to man. The signer also repudiates any intention of obtaining liquor by false statements, and assumes all responsibility, if any arises, from the purchase of liquor at that bar. This is witnessed by some one present. If the applicant refuses to sign the blank, he gets no liquor there. The idea is a good one for others to adopt.

SOME OF THE SICK IN THIS VICINITY.

Potters Mills: Sallie Shirk, inflammatory rheumatism. Mrs. Walters, general debility.

Tusseyville: Howard Lingle, Brights disease. Mrs. Frank Brown, attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Ed. Kline Mrs. Geo. Riter, pulmonary trouble. Mrs. Hen Rossman, rheumatism. Mrs. Jacob Smith.

Centre Hill: Mrs. Burkholder, old age and general debility. Child of John Stivers.

Pleasant Gap: Mrs. Wm. Noll, inflammatory rheumatism. Mrs. Kirt Taylor, pneumonia Mrs. Jas. Kerstetter pulmonary trouble. John Dunkleberger, quinsy.

Linden Hall: Mrs. John Ross, pleurisy.

Centre Hall: Edna Murray, pneumonia. Grandmother Wolf, affection of the heart.

AWFUL RESULT OF A JOKE.

Hillsboro, O., Feb. 28—Six miles Southeast of here lives William Means, a wealthy farmer. Last Thursday night the young folks of the neighborhood met there at a merry-making. While the fun was at its height two sisters named Stover left the house and dressed up in a ghostly fashion. They wrapped themselves in sheets, put on false faces made of dough and then burst suddenly in upon the guests. Four young ladies fainted at the sight of the apparitions. Two were restored to consciousness without trouble, but others, Dora E. Akins and Lizzie Chaney, were restored only to pass into a condition of frightful delirium, screaming and crying constantly. The physicians have but slender hopes of the recovery of their reason.

OF INTEREST TO SHOE-MAKERS.

There is a great advantage in buying your leather at Powers shoe store Bellefonte. They have the largest and completest stock ever shown in Bellefonte and are offering the same at rates lower than any, and no exception. We keep two grades of sole leather constantly on hand. Our first class is select stock and our second class is a good substantial article. Remember we keep from seventy to a hundred sides to select from. If you need any thing in this line of shoe-makers stock boots be sure to see our goods and prices.

POWERS SHOE STORE.
BELLEFONTE.

DEATH OF JOHN DELONG.

Mr. John Delong, who had his home on the Sugar Valley mountain, died on Sunday, 26 ult., in the 96 year of his age. Mr. Delong was, no doubt, the oldest man in this section, and altho' near the 100, seemed as hale and hearty as the best of men at 75.

John Delong was born in Straudsburg, Pa., on the 17th day of Aug. 1792,—lived in Bordentown, N. J., during the earlier years of his life. Came to Centre Co, Pa., in 1845, which has been his permanent home since. His parents were refuges from the Island of San Domingo being French Huguenots. He was a second cousin of Rev. J. F. Delong, of Lewisburg, and a grand uncle of Lieut. Delong of artic fame. The last several months of his life was spent in the bosom of his family.

The one remarkable thing about him was, that he did not show his great age, and his young appearance was only in keeping with his vitality and activity. He was well known all thro' Sugar, Brush and Penns vallies. He was a hardworking man; taught school in his earlier years, and forty years ago, taught penmanship in the vallies above named and was one of the finest penmen of his day. The writer was one of his pupils but, alas, never one of his imitators in fine chirography. Many readers of the REPORTER will remember Mr. Delong, the writing master, as we called him near half a century ago.

He took to farming, cleared a tract in Sugar valley and made his home on it. He was genial, sociable, and honest. In the last few years he traveled Centre and Clinton counties as a salesman for agricultural implements, and tho' nearly a centenarian, he displayed a remarkable activity of body and mind, and tact for business, up to his end.

His remains were buried in Miles township, Tuesday following his demise. Peace to his ashes.

THE LAW ON SIDEWALKS.

For the information of all interested, we copy the sections of the law bearing upon the matter of constructing side walks in boro's. The act of assembly, says, see Purdon, p. 117, sec. 22, that the Boro' has power "To require and direct the grading, curbing, paving and guttering of the side or foot-walks, by the owner or owners of the lots of ground respectively fronting thereon (street or turnpike), &c.

Sec. 23. To cause the same to be done on failure of the owners thereof, within the time prescribed by the general regulations, and to collect the cost of the work and materials, with twenty per centum advance there on from said owners," &c.

The above is from the act of 1851, the supplement of 1883, May 22, continues these powers.

These acts of assembly are plain and unmistakable, and the town council of Centre Hall understanding them, passed the following ordinances.

BORO ORDINANCE.

1. That all owners of lots, *ground or other real estate* in said borough, fronting on any of the streets of said borough, shall construct at their own expense such pavements or side walks as the Council shall direct either by ordinance or resolution.

Section 2, of the ordinances, directs that where the owners of such lots or ground refuse to put down walks, after being duly notified, such walk shall be constructed by the Street Commissioner, and all expense for same be charged against the owner of grounds or lots.

The council having sworn to obey the laws of the commonwealth as well as the ordinances enacted by themselves, must make the owners of the lands or lots pay for the walks, and not the tax-payers of the boro', for which we can find no warrant in the law. Will they attempt to go back on their own ordinances and the law, as quoted above, and will the auditors allow it if attempted?

LICENSE COURT.

Court sat on Tuesday for the purpose of hearing remonstrances and testimony of witnesses against applicants for tavern licenses. Judge Furst and associates Munson and Rhodes sat upon the bench. The court room was filled with spectators, and the bar to the right of the Judge was occupied by the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

Remonstrances were on file against licenses anywhere in the county, and also against special applications on account of character of applicants and violations of the law.

A great deal of interest was manifested by citizens generally, as indicated by the large attendance, silence of the audience and eagerness to catch every word of the proceedings.

The ladies present must have numbered some sixty, and their society was present at the morning and afternoon sessions of court. What struck us especially, and no doubt all others, was the beauty and loveliness of the sisters, without exception, and the utter absence of homeliness. We never saw a gathering of an equal number of the fair sex, in which beauty was so generally diffused—and there were young and old dames. The ladies gave the proceedings their rivited attention and displayed the most perfect decorum throughout the proceedings.

But the presence of beautiful women as an organized body to influence the court by their presence, is questionable in our opinion, and the law is to be observed, women or no women. The court fixed upon Friday for granting the licenses.

GOING TO WILLIAMSPORT.

The *Gazette and Bulletin* of Williamsport contains the following: "Rev. Chas. T. Steck, who has been stationed in Bellefonte for some time as the pastor of a Lutheran church in that place, will move to South Williamsport on the first of April. He has retired from the pulpit temporarily for the purpose of devoting his time to the lecture platform. Mr. Steck has given much time to the study of elocution, and his lectures are as brilliant as they are interesting and instructive He is a native of Lycoming county and several years ago resided in Williamsport."

CIGARETTES KILLED HIM.

James Copley, a bar-keeper employed in Cleveland died yesterday from the excessive use of cigarettes. He was a man of fine physique, but for years has smoked cigarettes constantly, inhaling the smoke. Thursday he was found on the floor of his place of business unconscious. He was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday. His physicians say that his system was fairly soaked through and through with nicotine and that his heart and lungs were affected in consequence. Copley was 27 years of age.

SHAFFER AS A WITNESS.

HE SAYS THAT HE ROBBED THE MARKET PEOPLE.

In the tiral of James and Essic Kline, at Lock Haven, on the charge of robbing several market people last August, near the scene of the Colby murder in Clinton county, Luther J. Shaffer, now under sentence of death, was called as a witness. He testified as follows:

SHAFFER'S EVIDENCE.

When Shaffer was called there was a general craning of necks to catch a glimpse of him. The Commonwealth objected to the witness being allowed to testify, for the reason that he is under sentence of death for murder.

Objections overruled by the Court.

Shaffer was then sworn, and said he remembered the night the robberies were committed; was in the narrows part of the night; did not know the people at the time he robbed them, went in the direction of Tylersville; went a mile from Kline's house; met Glantz at Cherry Run; told him I wanted his money; he said he had no money; told him to drop his money alongside of the road; he struck at me but did not hit me; told him he would meet four or five more men down the narrows; told him to wave his hand and he would get through; there were no more men in the narrows; James Kline and Essic had nothing to do with the robberies; did not come here to tell who was there, but Jim Kline and Essic were not there; threw the pocketbook over the fence.

CROSS EXAMINED:

Have given the conversation I had with the men who were robbed; I struck the Narrows about 2 o'clock a. m.; do not know what time it was when I robbed Rhule; had a coat on; had side whiskers and mustach; went towards Tylersville; took me about a half hour to walk to where I robbed Bressler; had a coat on when I stopped Bressler; robbed Bressler at 2:30 a. m.; heard Bressler testify; after I robbed Bressler went up the road, saw Glantz about ten steps towards Tylersville from Cherry Run bridge; took my coat off and laid it across the fence at Cherry Run bridge; took coat off because I was too warm; when I walked I put my coat on, when I stopped I took it off; only took my coat off once; robbed Frontz about 7 a. m.; don't know what time I robbed Glantz; think it was before daylight; had no chin whiskers the day I robbed the men; stood around after I robbed Glantz; knew Glantz last winter; Rhule is my cousin; did not see him for eight or nine year; knew Bressler; had supper the night before the robberies; bought the food I had; bought it at Bellefonte on Thursday; ate some before I got to the Narrows; went past Kline's house; did not know Klines lived there; stopped and looked in; saw no one; saw no one about the house; did not see any fire in the house; was 22 years old last June.

After Shaffer had given his testimony he was removed from the court room and taken back to jail.

THE KLINES CLEARED.

At half past nine last night the jury returned a verdict in the case of James Kline of "not guilty." Essic Kline had been discharged during the afternoon on the ground of "insufficient evidence." Shaffer's testimony evidently cleared the Klines.

APPOINTMENTS OF PREACHERS OF CENTRAL PENN'A CONFERENCE, 1888.

CENTRE DISTRICT—I. M. PINES, P. E.

1	Lewistown	S. P. Remer
2	McClure	N. Young
3	Middleburg	S. Aurand W. L. Beaumont
4	Port Treverton	J. D Stover
5	New Berlin	R. W. Runyan
6	Millmont	G Josephs
7	Centre	W. H. Stover
8	Spring Mills	J. Shamback
9	Brush Valley	A. Rearick
10	Nittany Valley	J. M. King and supply
11	Sugar Valley	J. M. Brader
12	Centre Hall	J. L. Miller
13	Milesburg	H. H. Trumpheller.

E. Stambach, member of Centre Quarterly Conference; S. Yearick, member of Brush Valley Quarterly Conference; A. E Gobble and S. I. Shortiss, members of New Berlin Quarterly Conference; J. G. M. Swengle, memper of Middleburgh Quarterly Conference.

LAW FOR AMERICA.

New York, March 4.—Prof. Mezzeroff, who believes in blowing up England with dynamite, talked for two hours last night to 200 men of the Ninth ward at 388 Hudson street. Among the many things he said were: This is a fairly representative government. England is the worst on God's footstool. I was asked to take part with the United Labor party in jumping upon the other two parties. I said no. Said I, 'The trouble does not come from the number of cornor lots a man has Will dynamite remedy the trouble? No. You must vote intelligently and wisely for your best interests. It is you who laws that are out of gear. It is you who made them. You just keep voting every year for honest legislators. Be manly and frugal and honest and your success will be correspondingly great."

SPRING MILLS.

Latest—cold and blustery.

Mr. McClellan, of Madisonburg, will become a citizen of our town by spring, and will occupy Crawford's house.

Geo Haney of Aaronsburg will move to Penn Hall and work for Mr. Moyer.

Let some enterprising Prof. have our summer school so that it will be a realization of facts, to this place.

The *Times* is coming from Centre Hall to-day. We hope it may be successful. Will locate in Prof. Krise's hall.

We are about to loose four of our industerious young men, viz: Steven Soars Wm. Stover, Chas. Woodling and Edward Jordan who by next week will start for Ocala, Florida, near to our old citizen, R. Duncan. May they be successful is the wish of the correspondent.

The sale, Saturday last, resulted in the sale of the "Green" to W. R. From for $600.

Geo. Rearick moved to town Tuesday.

APPOINTMENT.

Conrad D. Burrell has been appointed to solicit money for the monument at Gettysburg for company F. 148 Reg All moneys are to be sent to his address, Spring Mills. Hoping all parties will respond. The appointment has been made by Major Harry Foster, of Harrisburg.

——*Ginghams, seersucker and satins.—Garmans.*

——*We never had so many pretty and attractive goods.—Garmans.*

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——*74 styles in ruchings.—Garmans.*

——*Kid gloves and ruchings.—Garmans.*

——*New beed and braid trimming.—Garmans.*

——*Cardinal, garnet, gobelin, ecru, serpent and black henrietta cloth.—Garmans.*

——Mrs. Daniel Decker, of the 7 Mts. is still quite ill.

——Lauvertown is getting up—it has been made a new post office.

——Spring and summer clothing are being unpacked at the Philad. Branch.

——Mr. Ulrich announces that his printing office will be removed to Spring Mills, this week.

——A little son of Wm. H. Bartholmew, merchant, in this place, has been seriously ill for over a week.

— A son of Jacob Bottorf, of College township, recently a graduate of State College, is quite ill of consumption.

——Monday morning opened with a change for colder, and a heavy freeze with little snow squals throughout the day.

——Mr. Jas. Keller had to kill one of his horses, the other day, the animal having had a leg broken by a kick from another horse.

——Stover & Mott, the marble men, a Bellefonte, received recently a car load of marble and are offering tombstones and monuments at reduced rates.

— On April 11, the venerable Samuel Hess, of near Pinegrove Mills will, enter his 90th year. Hope he will be spared to put in another Democratic vote for President.

—Stover & Mott, the marble men at Bellefonte buy their marble in car load lots and can put out their work for less money than any other firm in this county.

——Mr. John Rishel, Jr., arrived home on Tuesday from Philadelphia where he has been attending the University of Pennsylvania. He graduates this year in the school of Pharmacy in that institution.

——Seymore Royer, of Bellefonte, a son of our former townsman, Geo. Royer, while jumping on a train in motion, near the glass works in that place, had the misfortune to fall under the cars and had the left leg crushed so badly as to necessitate amputation.—*Journal*.

——The Sunbury *News* says: "It is rumored that about the first of April through passenger trains will be run between Lewisburg and Scranton." It also says "It is rumored that a force of men will be put to work during the summer on the Sunbury division to lay a double track. It will not require very much track, as long sidings are the rule on this division."

——Please call and examine our large stock of cloths and cassimeres suitable for any garment in men's wear—a full assortment of overcoats "READY MADE." The largest line of hats, caps and furnishing goods in the county—all work guaranteed to fit or no sale."

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Brockerhoff Row & Humes Block.

——The council passed an ordinance, and swore to obey it, that owners of lots and lands shall pay for walks along same. Will they obey their oath?

They swore also to obey the act of assembly in the same matter—will they live up to the oath and the law?

We print the law and ordinance in another column.

What will the auditors say about it, if the council, contrary to law, try to have the taxpayers foot the bills for the board walk?

——The largest and finest hardware store in Bellefonte now is McFarlane & Co. North West of the diamond, in Crider's new stone building. Their assortment of all kinds of hardware and stoves is more complete than ever. Their cook stoves and ranges are decidedly the best in the market.

This firm is up to the times as new lines of goods are constantly added to their stock. They have lately received an assortment of Indurated Fiber Ware, such as basins, buckets, milk pans, tubs, etc. This ware is far superior to wooden ware for all purposes for which such articles are used. Heat and cold do not effect it, and there are no hoops to drop off.

MARRIED.

On the 12th, ult., by Rev. J. Dotterer, Mr. Franklin H. Shultz, of Rebersburg, to Miss Maggie E. Weagley, of Madisonburg.

On the 28th, ult. by Rev. Z A. Yearick, at the home of the bride, Mr. Thomas J. Kister, of Scranton, Pa., to Miss Emma N. Edmonds, of Aaronsburg.

BUILDING LOTS.

A limited number of building lots, a short distance from the station, are offered at private sale at from $40 TO $50 PER LOT, on easy terms. Apply to

FRED KURTZ.

If I had any skin or blood disease, like tetter itch, scald head pimples, sore eyes, scrofula, etc. I would take "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" sure

WALL PAPER:

We have the Largest Stock of Wall Paper ever brought to Bellefonte, at prices lower than ever before.

BROWN BACKS 7c, WHITE BACKS 12c, PATENT BACKS 10c, WHITE BACKS 12c, SATINS and MICAS 12c, GOLD from 15 to 45c. Embossed Golds and Flocks from 45 cents to $1.75 per piece. COLOR BORDERS—6 band 12c, 5 band 15 cents, 4 band 25 cents, 3 band 35 cents, 2 band 45 cents, 1 band 75 cents. GOLD EMBOSSED BORDERS—5 band 25 cents, 4 band 35 cents, 3 band 45 cents, 2 band 75 cents, 1 band $1.00 to $2.50.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR FURNISHING PAPER ON THE WALL.

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

We have good Painters and Paper Hangers constantly in our employ. Are prepared to execute work on short notice and in a workman-like manner.

Call and examine our stock Telephone Connection.

S. H. Williams,

46 High Street,
Bellefonte, - - - Penna.

H. H. SCHREYER,

BISHOP ST.,

Bellefonte, Pa.

CARPETS.

In order to make room for our *Big Spring Stock* we are offering some patterns, ends, etc., at *Greatly Reduced Prices.*

We have carpets as low as 20cts. per yard--and right good AT that. RAG carpet 25 cents per yard up. We are also headquarters for heavy and light draperies, curtin poles, etc.

WALL PAPER

Having Just purchased the largest stock of wall paper ever brought to Central Pennsylvania, at such prices that it cannot be manufactured for.

We are ready to sell at equally low prices such as will astonish you when you see them.

Come and let us give you prices.

Remember, the prices we give on carpets are only for ends and such patterns as we carried over from last year.

H. H. SCHREYER,

BISHOP ST.,

Bellefonte, Pa.